The Literary Digest

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Mrs. C. W. Daniels
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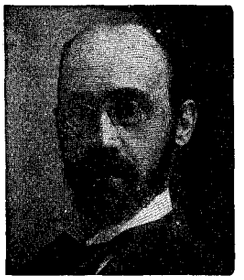

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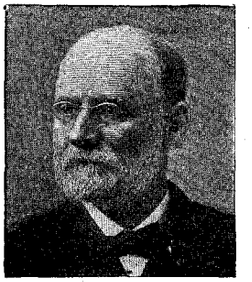

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"THE TRUE UNIVERSITY OF TO-DAY."—THOMAS CARLYLE.

"A COLLECTION of books," said Thomas Carlyle, long years ago, "is a real university"; and we of this day are coming more and more to see that Carlyle was right.

Recently that fine critic and educator of England, Frederic Harrison, has been saying the same thing in a new way. "Education," he declares, "can do for us infinitely less than we have come to expect. All that it can really give is this: It can supply the opportunity for self-culture, and hold forth new standards and new ideals to aim at; it can shed over the young spirit the inspiring glow of some rare and beautiful intelligence. Lastly, it can open for the learner the door of the vestibule into the great Library of the World's Wisdom."

It has seemed to us, as one fine volume and another of Charles Dudley Warner's new Library comes forth, that the words of Harrison and of Carlyle were almost prophetic of this monumental work. The new Library is truly a Library of the World's Wisdom, as there never was one before; and if there ever was a collection of books which deserved to be called "a real university" it is this.

Mr. Warner's new Library is a superb treasury of literature that comes marvelously near to including everything that is worth reading in the literature of all the ages since the making of books began; it distils the vital essence—it brings together in a single set of volumes the immortal part of the literature and wisdom of the world. This in itself would stamp it as a work of the highest value. But the new Library is even more than this; and it is just because it does so surpass itself, as it were, that we count it an achievement of the century.

WILLIAM M. SLOANE.
Late of Princeton University.

Suppose there could be established in America a single university which should bring together the foremost scholars of the nation—the most stimulative teachers, the most learned men, the most cultured educators of the whole land. And then, further, suppose that such a university could include in its faculty, as lecturers, the most brilliant writers and thinkers not only of this country, but of all Europe as well; so that in every field and branch of education, on every subject of science, on every topic of literature, it could have the highest living authorities in all the world to instruct its students.

In a word, imagine that there could be established a university which should represent the very flower of the intellect and learning of Christendom—who would not wish to attend? Who, indeed, could stay away? There is hardly a man or woman in the whole country who aspires to culture and a broader knowledge who would not wish to take some course or other at such an institution.

But if we stop to consider the matter for a moment we shall find that Charles Dudley Warner, in his new Library, has come wondrously near to the actual realization of this splendid dream. He has established a university in which the most prominent men of our leading American universities have accepted professorships, and in which the most brilliant minds of two continents have accepted lectureships. A few weeks ago we gave portraits of the eminent men who may be said to answer to lecturers, and in this issue we give portraits of those who, as members of Mr. Warner's Advisory Council, may be accounted professors in this novel university.

It is true that this new seat of learning has no colossal investments in fine buildings; it is true that we do not gather in college halls, where its professors and lecturers speak to us face to face. But think, on the other hand, what is gained—we may attend this imperial university when and where we like, we may study when we will, we are not at heavy expense, we need not even interrupt our regular occupations. Yet we have everything here that the finest university in the world could supply, even to a great reference library.

What we mean by all this is that the best of all that has been done and said and thought in the history of the world had been finally crystallized into books. Even the achievements of science have, under the magical touch of writers like Huxley, Tyndall, Agassiz, John Fiske, and many others, become as interesting as a romance. So it is that a rightly selected and sufficiently comprehensive library becomes an epitome of the wisdom, the progress, and the great deeds of the world; it is a veritable microcosm. And it is just such a library that Mr. Warner and his imposing array of associates provide in the thirty convenient volumes now in course of publication.

But even such a library, valuable as it may be, to the man whose broad education enables him to rightly use it, might be, to others, altogether unavailing, and a mere ornament upon the wall, if it lacked the power to stimulate its possessor to enter its halls and make its treasures his own. It is this last, perhaps, which constitutes the greatest utility of a college; contact with the minds of able teachers and eager students gives just this stimulus and direction, or, as Frederic Harrison puts it, "opens for the learner the door of the vestibule into the great Library of the World's Wisdom."

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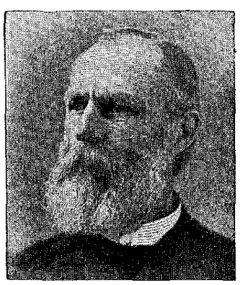

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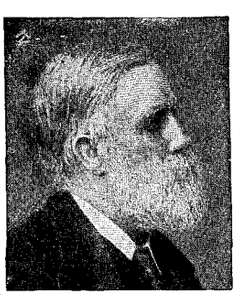

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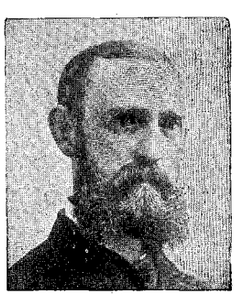

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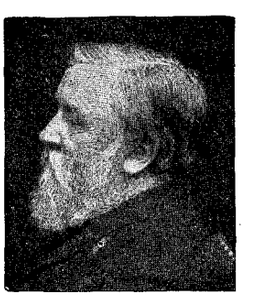

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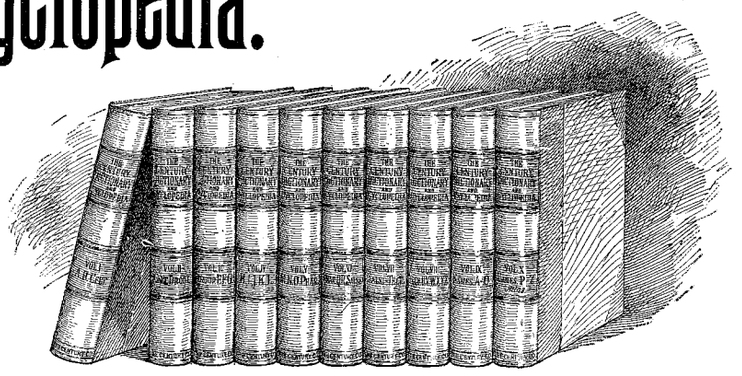
The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia.



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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MUNICIPAL REFORMERS AND REFORM.

THE National Municipal League, in convention at Louisville, Ky., this month, attracted the attention of the press, not only by reason of reports made from about one hundred reform clubs in the cities of the United States, and the discussion of city problems by well-known authorities, but also because the promulgation of a definite reform program for American cities is undertaken by the appointment of a committee of ten for that purpose.

A Significant Awakening.—"The great awakening for better city government is strikingly exhibited in the review of the year read to the National Municipal League at the Louisville conference by Secretary Woodruff. Hardly a city in the country appears now to be wanting a civic federation or good government club or reform league, and the larger cities have several of them. It is shown that independent municipal tickets are growing more numerous at the local elections, and more generally successful at the polls; while the plan of publishing the results of an independent scrutiny of the nominations made by the several parties has been very effective at Chicago in purging the city council of unfit members.

"Charter revisions are going on pretty much over the whole country, and they all point in one direction. 'In every instance of charter revision which has come to my notice during the past few years,' says Secretary Woodruff, 'the power and responsibility of the mayor have been exalted, and the functions of the several departments of local government sharply differentiated.' It is to be added also that as a rule the changes involve an abandonment of the double chamber for the council. The resemblance of the municipal to the industrial corporation is being generally recognized and its reformed government is being cast accordingly.

"Civil-service reform is also making great progress in the government of cities. Up to within a year or two the cities of Massachusetts and New York were the only ones subject to civil service rules. Now Illinois has a law applying the reform to all cities which accept the act. In Wisconsin rules have been applied to cities of the first class. Two of the leading cities of Washington have adopted the merit system, the New Orleans charter applies the system to that city, and acts are pending in the Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Minnesota legislatures for the same end, while Maryland votes in November on a constitutional amendment providing the reformed service to all cities in the State.

"All of which is very significant. The people are waking up to the need of better local government, and the movement organized for that end appears to be irresistible. Its policies of reform are important; but the spirited citizenship evidently back of the movement is more important and promising of the best results."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

Conclaves Ineffective Against Plug-Uglies.—"No one objects to these harmless conclaves of municipal reform leagues. The more good government clubs the better. They serve the useful purpose of demonstrating the existence of a municipal reform sentiment among the educated classes. But it will be no violation of the canons of good taste to observe that the claw-hammer coat and the red-ribboned, typewritten essay with a ponderous title have ceased to have any potency in rescuing the control of municipal affairs from the party bosses. What is wanted in the city of Chicago is a man who will go up against the 'Hinky Dink' style of ward politician and take him by the scruff of the neck and throw him out of the primary. Fine essays and postprandial witticisms are valuable for the entertainment of guests, but they are ineffective weapons with which to fight the plug-uglies and party cappers who seek to control party primaries and conventions in the cities.

"There is but one way to effectually overturn bossism in municipal politics. The best people in each ward must go to the primary in such overwhelming numbers that the gang will not dare to oppose them in their right to select the delegates to a nominating convention. There is no other plan. This was the method adopted by the people in the seventh congressional district when the Boyce-Pease-Hertz machine was whipped out of its boots. The people went to the primaries in such numbers that the bosses were astounded and their slates were smashed. Fifty good citizens who attend a primary can not prevail against a hundred thugs. There should be five hundred good citizens there. It is the George E. Cole type of practical reformer that must ultimately deliver the big cities from the corrupt domination of the party spoilsman."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

The Question of Home Rule.—"Much of the discussion on municipal reform now turns on the question of home rule for cities. The evil of legislative control is frequently illustrated, but rarely in a more signal manner than in the recent attempt of the Illinois legislature to grant fifty-year franchises to the street railroad corporations of Chicago. The spoils of the municipal corporation have proven too great a temptation to the state lawmakers and have caused them to overstep their rights and interfere in affairs that concern the municipality alone. As a consequence the tendency at present is toward the granting of fuller autonomy to cities, and to-day at least five important centers of population govern themselves absolutely. One of these places is Kansas City, where the people have the right to amend their own charter. That the legislature should have some control over a city in matters affecting the interests of the whole State is not seriously questioned, but a strong sentiment exists that the people of a city know more about their own needs than a body composed of men who rarely visit the place; and there can be no doubt that nothing is more destructive of civic pride than a system of government which makes the citizens powerless to right

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abuses or to adopt reforms in public affairs."—*The Sentinel, Indianapolis.*

Assimilation and Time Required.—"In America we not only have to find a government suited to Englishmen, but also one adapted to the customs, the prejudices, and the desires of Germans, Italians, Irish, and Americans themselves. This must all be done in one place, and it is evident that the attempt will run now against some American or German prejudice and next conflict with a custom dear to Englishmen or, it may be, Irishmen. It is also evident that in such a mixture of nationalities and races bad elements will find their way to the front. Repressed at home, they think that America means license rather than freedom, and they soon learn to make politics a remunerative trade. There will be no good municipal government in the United States until these different elements are so far welded that they will act with a common purpose and be imbued with something like the same public spirit. It will require a generation or more of assimilation to bring this about. But in the mean time the National Municipal League may accomplish much good, however far the results achieved may fall short of perfection."—*The Republican, Denver.*

WEST AND SOUTH ON THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

THE reception accorded by the press of the West and South to the tariff bill as reported from the Senate finance committee has no dulness of uniformity. California papers, for instance, are enthusiastic over it. Senator Jones of Nevada, too, finds some defenders. Southern views of the proposed sugar schedule are diverse. But, as in the journals of the East and Middle West quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week, the criticism exceeds the approbation.

Enthusiasm in California.—"The tariff bill as reported to the Senate should be thoroughly acceptable to California. Apart from the fact that it will put the finances of the nation on a firm footing and thus restore the general prosperity, California will reap especial advantage in the protection of her greatest industries. Citrus-growers have secured a duty of one cent on competitive fruits, and Zante currants, dried grapes, and prunes are protected two cents a pound. The rate on dried fruits is cut from two cents to one cent, and almonds and walnuts unshelled are placed at three and two and one-half cents a pound respectively. On hides and lead the rate is one and one-half cents, and tho rates on expensive wools are lowered two and three cents for each class the rates on third-grade wools are put at four and seven cents below and above the ten-cent value. The borax schedule is exactly what was asked by the California producers, and the State has also been granted every concession it wanted as regards the drawback on tin. California will reap untold benefits from such a schedule, and the rejoicing that is reported at Riverside and other towns in the Southern citrus belt shows how the growers feel. Cannons were booming, fireworks flashing, and flags flying there last night as an expression of the enthusiasm over the new tariff."—*The Tribune (Rep.), Oakland.*

"The strength of the parties in the Senate is so evenly divided that a comparatively few men will be able by acting together to either bring about alterations in its schedules or else indefinitely postpone its passage. This fact renders speculations concerning the measure uncertain in every respect, and industry and commerce can not yet consider themselves out of the woods. . . . Western interests gain something and lose something. . . . It goes without saying that California expects her delegation in Congress to work earnestly to restore the duties on fruits, other than citrus, as they were fixed by the House. The measure of protection granted there was a duty of 2½ cents, and that was none too large to cover the difference in freights which California shippers have to pay as compared with European shippers who have the advantage of ocean communication with the Atlantic seaboard. Fortunately there is little or no danger that the bill will be rushed through the Senate. Time will be given there for deliberation, and Californians have a chance to present their claims. Protests against the proposed reductions should be sent in at once."—*The Call (McKinley Ind.), San Francisco.*

"Senators Perkins, White, and Jones have won the lasting esteem and gratitude of the people of the Pacific coast for their unswerving loyalty to the interests of this great empire of the West. The representatives of the citrus fruit-growers who have worked so hard during their stay in Washington to secure justice for California are also entitled to unstinted praise for their well-directed efforts. The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles and the many citizens who have lent efficient aid to the common cause have contributed greatly to the victory which now seems almost certain. This victory would have been impossible but for the splendid unity of purpose among our people which rose superior to partizanship and to merely personal opinions."—*The Times (Rep.), Los Angeles.*

"The tariff bill as submitted to the Senate by the finance committee is, in most of its local aspects, favorable to California. . . . The failure to recognize the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty in the sugar schedule is a surprise and a disappointment to the commercial interests. We do not believe, however, that the Senate will, in this matter, throw itself into the arms of the trust or that, if it does so, the House will follow suit. Certainly there will be no off-hand abrogation while a treaty requiring a year's notice stands in the way."—*The Chronicle (Rep.), San Francisco.*

"Of course no man of sense ever pays any attention to the howls of the New York importers' ring. If free trade were actually established in this country, and that ring had no duties to pay at all, it would demand from the Government a bounty for bringing foreign goods into the country. It is about as selfish and unpatriotic a body of citizens as this glorious country offers for inspection, but it must be said that some of the points this ring has made against the Dingley bill were good. Its organs have shown conclusively that some of its rates would have stopped importation."—*The Evening Post (Rep.), San Francisco.*

The Duties on Tea and Hides.—"The Senate is proposing to impose a duty of ten cents a pound on tea. If this is done it will no doubt accomplish what the Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma has been trying to accomplish in the way of securing the appointment of a tea inspector for this point."—*The Ledger (Rep.), Tacoma, Wash.*

"The duty on hides will probably stand. About the only people opposing it are the boot and shoe makers of New England, who use South American hides, and are willing to have everything put on the dutiable list except a raw material which they want to be allowed to buy abroad. However, if this policy were to be adopted, the entire character and scope of the tariff bill would be changed."—*The Post-Intelligencer, Seattle (Rep.), Wash.*

"John P. Jones, Dictator."—"The sudden prominence of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, because of the fact that upon his vote depended the power of the Republican Party in the Senate finance committee to report the tariff bill, and perhaps to pass it through the Senate, has caused these [Eastern] papers to speak of him as a dictator. Had he been a dictator holding their particular financial views they would in all probability have hailed him as a savior instead. They were, that is many of them were, perfectly willing to accept Mr. Cleveland's dictatorship, while others of them are willing to accept the dictatorship of Speaker Reed.

"It is true that Senator Jones did look out for Western interests in the tariff bill as he viewed them. But were not the Eastern protectionists in Congress looking out for precisely the same thing for their constituents? But their interests were not identical with those whose views Senator Jones is supposed to represent. Both swear by protection, yet when both have got it both swear because the other has got it. What a difference it makes whose ox is gored! Senator Jones is goring the Eastern ox at present. And what a bellowing there is!

"We do not believe in Senator Jones's tariff theories, but he is logical, and it is because he is logical that he is called a dictator. Being a dictator and by birth a subject of Queen Victoria he may harbor some scheme to revolutionize this Government; the scheme, if it exists, and no one can say what a dictator's schemes include, may contemplate the annexation of the United States to Canada, being Senator Jones's contribution to the celebration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee.

"There never was a dictator who was not dangerous, and Sen-

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ator Jones is a dictator because some of the goldbug papers say he is."—*The Herald (Silver Dem.), Salt Lake City, Utah.*

Riding for a Fall.—"In its present form it does not seem to be particularly acceptable to anybody, and there is a very serious doubt whether, if enacted as it reads now, it would add anything to the revenues of the Government. The principal argument advanced in favor of the holding of an extra session of Congress for the enactment of a tariff bill was to get rid of the monthly deficit in the Treasury, but if the new bill will not accomplish that purpose it is difficult to comprehend why it should be enacted at all.

"Indeed, there are many who see no urgent necessity for more revenue while there is an actual cash balance of $230,000,000 of idle money in the Treasury. If a tariff bill should be enacted that would afford a surplus, the amount of idle money in the Treasury would be increased, and, as a necessary consequence, the supply available for circulation would be diminished in a corresponding degree. Less circulation means lower prices, restricted enterprise, and general stagnation of business. Instead of reducing the money supply in the hands of the people it would seem a wiser policy to take steps to increase it, but that is exactly what the Dingley tariff bill would not do if it should have the effect predicted for it by its principal promoters.

"A working balance of $50,000,000 in excess of the gold redemption reserve ought to be ample for all the requirements of the Government, and even if the Wilson tariff bill should stand unchanged, and a deficit equal to that of 1895 or 1896 should be the result annually for some time to come, it would be nearly three years before the existing surplus in the Treasury would be exhausted, and in the mean time a change for the better in business conditions might so increase the revenues of the Government as to get rid of the deficit altogether.

"The Republican Party has always heretofore insisted that, wherever possible, necessaries of life not produced in this country should be admitted at all our ports free of duty, but the Dingley bill in its amended form levies an increased duty on sugar, and puts a heavy duty on tea, not to speak of many other commodities similarly treated.

"It does not need a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to predict that the Republican Party is riding for a fall in its pending tariff legislation."—*The Republican (Silver Rep.), Denver.*

"Predictions are useless, at least until some votes have been taken which will indicate the standing of the various interests. That most of these contests will be exceedingly close and carried one way or the other by the most slender majority need hardly be asserted. In fact, it is not absolutely certain that any tariff bill can pass the Senate. The only manner in which a majority can be obtained for it is to conciliate certain Senators by concessions to the interests of their States. How to effect these compromises and at the same time maintain what the protection managers have started out to accomplish is the question to which they are devoting much time and attention. In the mean time let Western Senators remember that the tariff as usually enacted is a machine to enrich a few favored persons at the expense of the masses."—*The News (Bryan Pop.), Denver.*

Closure Probable in the Senate.—"It is believed that the business interests depending, not so much upon the rates of duty that may be adopted as upon the definite settlement of the tariff agitation, are so immense that the powerful influences which have a 'pull' among all parties will be exerted to secure a speedy vote. For instance, Senator Fairbanks is quoted as saying: 'Here is a bill which, if Congress could pass it to-morrow instead of a month or two months from now, would save the country $100,000,000.' This is hardly an exaggerated statement. The saving would be not alone in the loss of duties growing out of the enormously increased imports designed to forestall the new schedules, but in the inability of the business community to settle down and make their calculations for the future until they know what kind of a measure is to be passed. When the bill once becomes a law business will adjust itself to it; but while it is in the inchoate state of the Congressional discussion all calculations are, so to speak, 'in the air.'"—*The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

"Extended comments on the new tariff schedules are useless until the bill comes out of conference. There is a danger of a protracted and useless debate over the clause abrogating the Hawaiian treaty and the sugar schedule, but it is to be hoped that the Senate will remember that the country has expressed its will that the measure shall be put through in a reasonable length of time."—*The Journal (Rep.), Minneapolis.*

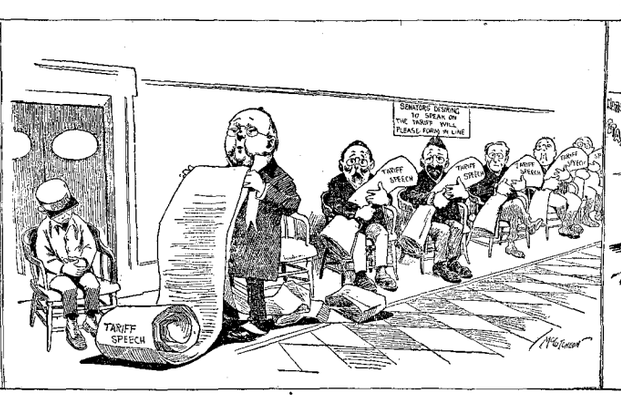
"From his point of view Jones is right. And, being right, he wins out. The country now knows what it will get, for Jones has spoken. Prosperity need no longer wait outside the gates. Jones invites her in."—*The Globe (Nat. Dem.), St. Paul.*

Theory Bends to Facts.—"A duty on such articles as tea and coffee, which can not be grown in this country, is not defensible on strictly protectionist grounds. When the duty on raw sugar was removed the Republicans believed that the home production would never be able to meet more than a tenth or a twelfth of the demand; but since the development of beet-sugar production began to assume important proportions there is a prospect that the home yield of sugar may grow relatively much greater than anybody eight or ten years ago supposed.

"Theory, tho, has to bend to facts. A duty on tea is needed for revenue purposes. The Government's income must be largely increased, for, unhappily, there is no chance that its outgo will be diminished. This demand is inexorable. Revenue has been below expenditure for several years except during a few months. Just at present the case is reversed, but this is because there is a rush of imports now, in advance of the new tariff, to take advantage of the lower duties of the existing law. If the tariff bill were not impending there would still be deficits. Owing to the excess of importation at present beyond immediate needs the tide will diminish very largely for six or eight months after the new law goes on to the statute book, and revenue will drop. All this has to be taken into the account by the tariff framers. This is why tea is made dutiable, and why an additional tax is put on beer. Hides and wool are put on the dutiable schedules as a part of the general protectionist policy, but the demands of the Treasury have had some influence in dictating those changes, as they

WALLED-OFF (WALDORF) DEMOCRACY.

—*The Scripps McRae League.*



READY FOR SIX WEEKS OF TARIFF SPEECHES IN THE SENATE.

—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE REAL LABOR OF HERCULES is to have to put up with: "Say, you haven't undone the work of four years yet, and you've been at it for two whole months."

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

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have in forcing such other alterations as are to be made in internal and external taxes."—*The Globe-Democrat* (*Rep.*), *St. Louis, Mo.*

"If the shifting of some of the burdens to beer and tobacco means anything it merely means that the Republicans have learned from experience that protective tariffs can not be depended upon to raise revenue. Their purpose is prohibitive. The Republican plan now is to levy import duties for protection and increase the revenue with internal taxes."—*The Republic* (*Bryan Dem.*), *St. Louis.*

"If the truth be told, the sugar, tea, beer, and tobacco items would alone produce the needed revenue. The other increases are simply to repay campaign subscriptions. In this respect the Dingley bill is the most shameless and dangerous tariff measure that has ever been proposed. It is nothing less than a conspiracy to rob the people in order to perpetuate corruption in elections and in the Government."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Kansas City.*

Senate Bill Good for Louisiana.—"Our disastrous experience since 1894 under the *ad-valorem* plan of levying [sugar] duties would necessarily make us contest to the end this method. And we earnestly hope that the Senate amendments will not prevail and that the sugar schedule will be enacted into a law as it came from the House. We should say, however, that the proposed Senate bill is infinitely better for Louisiana than the existing Wilson bill. . . .

"The fact that there is no other great crop not now largely produced in the United States that can be so advantageously produced therein, leads to the general conclusion that the sugar industry should be developed in the United States until our home production shall equal our own consumption, and until we no longer pay tribute to the rest of the world for the original price of this great staple, and certainly no longer pay this reciprocity bounty to Hawaii of $6,000,000 per year in its unfair competition with us."—*The Louisiana Planter* (*Fin.*), *New Orleans.*

Surrender to Sugar Trust.—"The American Cane Growers' Association, at a meeting held Saturday, passed resolutions to the effect that the Senate sugar schedule proposing an *ad-valorem* system of duties was unsatisfactory and reaffirming the association's satisfaction with the Dingley sugar schedule. *The Picayune* believes that this was the proper course to pursue, as the sugar industry could not afford to permit the impression to get abroad that it favored a sugar schedule which is intensely unpopular even with Republicans, and which is sure to grow constantly more unpopular the longer it is considered. . . . Owing to the overwhelming animosity felt toward the sugar trust, the sugar-producers can not afford to make common cause with that monopoly. Moreover, the interests of the producers are opposed to those of the trust. The latter has never displayed the slightest regard for the producers, while seeking to further its aims in the matter of national legislation; hence the producers on their part are in no way bound to consider the monopoly in any sense in petitioning Congress for equitable treatment for sugar. The Senate sugar schedule is about as complete a surrender to the trust as has ever occurred in connection with tariff legislation. The profits of the monopoly under the Wilson bill were large enough in all conscience, but they would be infinitely greater under the proposed Senate sugar schedule."—*The Picayune* (*Nat. Dem.*), *New Orleans.*

Discrimination Against the South.—"There were certain Democrats last fall who probably had an idea that the Republican Party could be trusted to give the South justice in the new tariff bill. . . . Passing over the matter of rice, and other Southern articles which have been unfairly dealt with by the Senate's committee, the two articles of bauxite and borax may be used to illustrate how the Republicans discriminate, and log-roll, and use the tariff to buy political influence and pay debts.

"If there is an 'infant industry' in this country, the bauxite industry is one. Bauxite is the clay from which aluminum is made. The production of the metal is comparatively new in this country, especially for commercial purposes. It is made chiefly in France. Bauxite is found in quantities in Georgia. The Republicans were asked to put a duty on bauxite. Upon their own policy of fostering 'infant industries,' the Republicans should have imposed the duty, without being asked to do it. But the Senate's committee declines to allow the duty. Bauxite is a Southern product.

"Borax is found in large quantities upon the desert of Nevada. It is worth in the market only five or six cents a pound. At that price is not profitable to Senator Jones's constituents. Jones's vote is wanted by the tariff tinkers and he is willing to sell. He therefore makes a strike for a duty on borax, among other things, and gets it. Borax, as everybody knows, is a household necessity, coming in the way of soaps, and in other forms. Every person who uses soap, therefore, is to be taxed in order that the vote of Jones of Nevada for the tariff bill may be secured."—*The News* (*Dem.*), *Savannah, Ga.*

"The incident of disagreement, however, between House and Senate but serves once more to emphasize the tremendous power possessed by the Upper House in Congress—the absolute independence and dictatorial position of the ninety men who are placed in office without the direct vote and often in opposition to the popular will of the people. Our theories of government are indeed attractive, but practically the real government is as far away from the people as are any of the administrations in modern Europe, outside of Russia and Turkey."—*The Post* (*Dem.*), *Houston, Tex.*

"The expenses of the Government have reached such enormous proportions that a high protective measure, which in many instances excludes importations, will not yield sufficient revenue to meet them. These expenses instead of decreasing are constantly increasing, and as the years go by, if the country is to live under a high protective tariff, it is very clear that internal taxation will have to be continually increased. It is a knotty problem for the protectionists to solve. They are killing the foreign goose that lays the golden egg."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Richmond, Va.*

"This Senate bill in effect provides two tariffs, one purely and solely for purposes of protection, and another for revenue which prohibitive duties will render necessary. Both, of course, will constitute a tax on the people. Tariff in any form is necessarily a tax. The difference is that the tax in one instance goes into the pockets of the protected parties, while in the other it serves the legitimate purposes of enhancing the Government's income. It would be a very good compromise of the Dingley bill and that arranged by the Senate committee if all of both were stricken out except the proposed tariff on tea and the increased beer tax."—*The American* (*Dem.*), *Nashville, Tenn.*

CONTROLLER ROBERTS'S DEFENSE OF THE INHERITANCE TAX.

THE enactment of a direct inheritance tax in Pennsylvania, the decision of the Illinois supreme court declaring a graduated inheritance tax constitutional, and attempts in New York and various other States to tax inheritances, lend special interest to a defense of the principles of a graduated tax by James A. Roberts, Controller of the State of New York (*The Forum*, May). He maintains that "a graduated progressive inheritance tax on personal property, which may be imposed upon the devolution of property, is in accord with economic science, enlightened and advanced national policy, and the principles of justice."

The idea of taxation in proportion to benefit received or service rendered is to be modified in modern society: a tax of 10 per cent. taken from an income of $500 may deprive a man and his family of some of the necessaries of life, while a tax of 10 per cent. taken from an income of $100,000 would deprive no one of anything except expensive luxuries or an addition to wealth. Reasonable consideration should be given to that which will best serve the entire State. This in substance is the basis of the "faculty" or "ability" theory—that taxes should be distributed somewhat according to men's ability to pay them. "The principle of progression," says Mr. Roberts, "seems justified in theory, and is demanded in practise to obtain even proportionality."

The general property tax becomes practically a single and regressive tax on real estate under modern conditions where an ever-increasing proportion of wealth is represented by intangible

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property. Here the inheritance tax comes in to more equitably distribute the burden of taxation. Its great advantages are difficulty of evasion, impossibility of shifting, and ease and cheapness of collection. Mr. Roberts adds:

"Certainly the person who has died can be put to no inconvenience by it; and the person who is receiving a fortune for which he has not labored or sacrificed can afford to pay it. An inheritance tax of 10 per cent. has been claimed by political economists to furnish an additional encouragement to industry and thrift, for the reason that the person knows that his estate is to be diminished by that amount; and the reduction is not large enough to cause discouragement. . . . The United States is practically the only English-speaking nation in the world that has not adopted the progressive principle."

Mr. Roberts's experience with the tax-dodgers led to his belief in the justice of the graded inheritance tax. In New York State, proportionately the richest of all the States in personal property, the percentage of assessed personalty to assessed realty is the lowest among the wealthier States: assessed real estate, $3,952,451,417; personalty property, $539,863,305, or 12.6 per cent. In 1896, only $148,473,150 of personal property over and above the banking and trust company capital paid taxes; while in 1857, forty years previous, there was about $61,000,000 more of such personalty property paying taxes! Mr. Roberts gives a table bringing out out these striking facts:

"One hundred and seven estates were selected at random in the controller's office; and the amount of appraised personal property, on which the decedent in each case was assessed the year before death, was ascertained. The estates were selected from various portions of the State. Out of the 107 estates 34, ranging from $54,559 to $3,319,500, were assessed the year before the decedent's death *absolutely nothing whatever*. . . .

"The decedents were not sinners above all the men that dwelt in New York; but they simply did that which everybody in the community was doing. These one hundred and seven estates disclosed personalty to the appraiser aggregating $215,132,366; and yet the decedents, the year before their respective deaths, had been assessed in the aggregate on personal property to the amount of $3,819,412—or on 1.77 per cent. of the actual value of the property. This table is both interesting and instructive. It shows not only wholesale evasion of taxation, but ridiculous disparity in assessing even the 1.77 per cent. It shows also that thirty-four, or almost one third, of the estates absolutely escaped the tax, and that, in the estates which did pay the tax varied from two tenths of 1 per cent. to nearly 19 per cent. All these facts furnish cumulative evidence that, in its practical operation, the present system is defective, unfair, unjust, and monstrous; and the inquiry is pertinent, 'Why longer continue it?' Why not, instead, levy an inheritance tax which shall be approximately a payment of back taxes evaded or not imposed during life—a tax paid in a lump sum once in a lifetime? The estates above given were impartially selected without previous knowledge of the amounts at which they had been assessed; and I believe they may be taken as fairly indicative of the proportion of personal property in New York which is actually paying taxes.

"It would seem, therefore, that it would be a conservative estimate to say that the $148,473,154 of non-banking personalty that paid tax, as shown above, bore the same relation to the whole amount of personalty in the State that the 1.77 of the above estates which paid tax before death bore to the appraised value after death. It is conservative because there was undoubtedly included in the 1.77 per cent. a considerable amount of bank stock.

"If this were so, then 100 per cent., or the whole non-banking personalty of the State, would be $8,388,313,779. Add to this the banking capital and we have, as the total personalty of the State, $8,699,700,151."

Deducting the exempted government and refunding bonds of cities, and the already taxed stocks of real-estate corporations and real-estate mortgages, the controller finds that—

"There is still left $5,231,666,940 of untaxed personal property (or considerably more than the entire assessed value of all New York's real and personal property) which, according to every principle of justice and fairness, ought to be taxed. The burden of taxation on real estate is, therefore, at least double what it should be; and a large portion of this burden falls upon our farmers, our mechanics who own their own homes, and our men of moderate means. Is this right, or is it good public policy?"

EFFECT OF THE TELEPHONE PATENT DECISION.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided against the Government in its celebrated case brought to determine the patent rights of the Bell Telephone Company. While it has been generally assumed that this decision would practically effect an extension of monopoly rights to 1908, a period of thirty-two years from the date of the first patent, it is now apparent that this result does not necessarily follow from the court's dictum.

Technical Control; But is the Patent Valid?—"Technically, the control of the telephone for seventeen years from the date of the Berliner patent granted in 1891 is decided to rest with the Bell company, but it does not follow that the patent is really valid and that any of the company's rivals can be restrained from using the invention.

"Two questions were presented in the original suit: Was there anything in the Berliner invention, of which the Bell company was the assignee, which entitled the applicant to a new patent, or did the letters-patent issued to the company in 1880 cover essentially the same ground on which the 1891 patent was procured? Tho the Government laid great stress upon this important aspect of the case, the Bell company was very anxious to evade it. Owing to technicalities which it were too tedious to explain here, the question of validity was not before the Supreme Court and its decision does not touch upon it in any form. The Bell company will have to fight alleged infringers in the ordinary way, and only these suits for actual infringement will eventually determine the validity or invalidity of the Berliner patent.

"The only point involved in the decision is that relating to the alleged fraud in the obtainment of the patent. The Government asserted that by collusion and improper interferences and delays the Bell company succeeded in suspending action upon its original application for fourteen years. The application was filed in 1877, but the patent was not issued until 1891, and the Government endeavored to show that this long and unusual delay had been skilfully promoted by the fraudulent practises of the company itself, whose object was the extension of its monopoly and the spoliation of the public.

"Few, it may be stated, have doubted the truth of these allegations on the part of the Government. The Supreme Court does not say that no fraud was practised; it merely declares that there is no clear and satisfactory evidence of such fraud. The decision may be summarized as follows: The Government can not get a decree canceling a mechanical patent on the ground of fraud unless it adduces convincing evidences of such fraud. An applicant is not responsible for delay in the Patent Office unless it can be conclusively shown that it was brought about by his corruption and improper influence. In the case before it there was no convincing evidence of corruption, and hence the Bell company is not responsible for the delay. It is entitled to the full term of its patent from the date of issue.

"So the Bell company has the monopoly of the Berliner patent, assuming it to be valid. But is it valid? This main and practical issue will now have to be fought out in the Federal courts."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

Extraordinary Extension of Monopoly.—"The patent granted to Alexander Graham Bell in 1876 covered broadly not only the method of, but the apparatus for, transmitting and receiving speech electromagnetically, and under this patent the Bell company held exclusive possession of the telephone field up to its expiration in 1893. But while Bell patented the method of the battery transmitter, or microphone, as contrasted with the magneto-transmitter, no such apparatus was specifically patented, and in 1877 came the application of Emile Berliner for a patent which, as now claimed by the Bell company, into whose possession fell

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the Berliner invention, covers all forms of battery transmitters or microphones.

"But from one cause and another the Berliner application lay in the Government Patent Office unacted upon year after year until 1891, when the patent was granted with the usual life of seventeen years. Meantime the Bell company, under the broad terms of its patent, had been using since 1880 the very apparatus covered by the Berliner patent, and with the granting of the latter its monopoly in an important feature was prolonged fifteen years beyond the expiration of its own patent.

"Here, then, was a delay of action by the Patent Office on the Berliner application between the Patent Office and the Bell company. The case came up in 1893 in the Federal district of Massachusetts, and Judge Carpenter in 1895 decided in favor of canceling the Berliner patent. The Federal court of appeals set aside this judgment and now the Supreme Court—Justice Harlan dissenting and Justices Gray and Brown taking no part in the case—confirms the patent on the ground that no corruption or undue influence was shown to have been exercised by the Bell company on the Patent Office, and that the company should not be held responsible for the sins of the government agency.

"Nevertheless, the Bell company has obtained an indefensible privilege which all the reasoning of the court can not conceal, even if there is an attempt to do so. It obtains a general patent broadly covering certain apparatus which it uses up close to the end of the life of that patent; then it obtains a patent specifically covering this apparatus, and so secures an extension of its monopoly for nearly double the term the Federal Government ever intended through its patent laws to grant any patent monopoly. This is, roughly speaking, the sum and substance of the matter.

"However, it would have made no great difference to the public, we imagine, had the Berliner patent been set aside. So far intrenched in its position is the Bell company, so far protected by its network of wires and organized telephone exchanges, that a practical monopoly would have remained to it most probably in any event."—*The Republican, Springfield.*

"The policy of the Bell company in evading a decision upon all the grounds of invalidity that had been raised, and thus throwing away an opportunity to gain a clear title to the invention if it had a right to it, seems to lend color to the claim of the independent telephone companies that the Bell company has really little faith in this patent, and that, instead of securing a judicial decision upon the merits of the case, it proposes to use the Berliner patent and the decision of the United States Supreme Court as a club over weaker corporations. In spite of all the claims that may be made by the American Bell Telephone Company and its agents and advocates, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is apparently of no practical value in continuing and sustaining the monopoly of the telephone industry."—*The Record, Chicago.*

"The ground covered by this case is one which should receive the attention of Congress. As the law now stands, patents that are profitable may be issued in such a way as to be continued thirty years or more, as a protection to a few capitalists who may amass millions before the patent right expires. It is one thing to protect inventors in the possession of their inventions, but quite another to foster the trust principle by the artful utilization of legal technicalities. This case proves that the patent laws ought to be revised."—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

"Ground exists for interminable argument in support of the two sides to the case, but perhaps the opinions of most disinterested mechanics of expert skill, and of persons who look for broad judgments from the Supreme Court, will generally assume that the decision rendered was altogether too much of a technical one, both as to the device and the law involved."—*The Journal, Providence.*

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS.

THERE is popular, not to say scholastic, confusion concerning the respective domains of sociology and economics which Prof. Lester F. Ward would clear up (*American Journal of Sociology*, May) as follows:

"The fundamental distinction between sociology and economics is based on the difference in their respective beneficiaries. Both have utility for their end, but the recipients of the utility that sociology aims to confer belong to a different class from those of the utility which economics aims to confer. Broadly stated economics may be said to benefit the producer while sociology benefits the consumer. . . . It will add to the clearness of the distinction, and will at the same time be approximately correct, if we identify the producing class with the business world in general, or the industrial world as a whole, and the consuming class with the public in general or society as a whole. The latter class, of course, includes the former, but, disregarding parasites, the former includes all of the latter except the helpless, whether from age, disease, or physical and mental defectiveness. It is not the relative size or quality of these two classes that constitutes the distinction in question, but the direction given to the utility by economics and sociology respectively. In short, economics, as so many economists have insisted, concerns itself with the creation of wealth irrespective of who shall receive this wealth, tho this is properly assumed to be those who create it. . . . In sharp contrast to this, sociology is exclusively concerned with the *distinction* of wealth, in so far as it deals with wealth. It is no more interested in the benefit that the producer receives than in that which it confers on any other class. If a business, no matter how 'successful,' is injurious, it is a *failure* from the standpoint of sociology. And in broader national affairs it is not a question whether a policy is or is not a source of revenue to the state, but whether it is a benefit to the public. Thus, in the question of taxation, of whatever kind, sociology is not concerned with its 'fiscal' effects, but with its 'social' effects. A tariff, if defended, is so not because it proves a successful and easy way to raise revenue, but because it diversifies and elevates population."

Professor Ward offers two examples to make the distinct points of view clearer. While librarian of the United States Bureau of Statistics, he had occasion to study the statistics of railroads of various countries at the time when many foreign countries had commenced to assume control of them and the agitation for state ownership began in Great Britain and the United States. The railroad press was hostile to the movement, arguments being directed to showing that the companies "managed" the lines with greater economy than the state "administered" them. Mr. Ward was required to prepare tables demonstrating this, "which was an easy matter, and there was really no room for a difference of opinion." But, for himself, he searched through the columns of elaborate Prussian statistical reports for all possible facts bearing on the sociological side. He selected the year 1874, state management having then extended to about as large a number of lines as were still in the hands of the companies. The columns for freight and passenger rates (left out of the reports of most countries) showed that "while the roads owned and worked by companies yielded 13.7 per cent. greater profit than those owned and worked by the state, the latter carried passengers 9.4 and freight 15 per cent. cheaper than the former."

The second example given by Professor Ward is from a report of the Department of Labor on "Rates of Wages Paid under Public and Private Contract," which contains tables which show that in nearly all the leading industries, in cities like Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, the municipalities pay higher wages than either contractors or private companies. Private enterprise, says Professor Ward, can afford to study only the economic side to ascertain whether there is profit to managers. "But the state, . . . is essentially benevolent, and all its operations, however shortsighted and fruitless, aim at least to benefit the people."

A German-American View of American Militia.—The New York *Staats-Zeitung* differs materially in opinion from some of its contemporaries in the Empire City in its estimate of the military contingents which recently paraded in honor of the late General Grant. *The Staats-Zeitung* critic professes to have noticed that an unnecessarily large number of uniformed men were reeling about the city before the parade, and suggests that such sights are not quite the thing when the nation's

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prestige is at stake. The militia as a fighting machine is also put at a very low standard. We translate its remarks as follows:

"As the National Guard was wending its way through the streets, the spectators exclaimed with pride that such an army would defend the country from all danger. Now this feeling is very nice and elevating, but it does not agree with the facts of the case. We do not doubt for a moment that our citizen soldiers would exhibit great bravery and devotion if necessity occurs, but they lack a terrible lot to make them good soldiers. If we were forced into war with some other nation, we would not have time to train our troops. In the Civil War we could accomplish this under the guns of the enemy, whose men lacked training as much as ours, but in a struggle with a military power we would meet finished soldiers.

"No one can expect our militia to be as well trained as regulars; nor is it necessary, for the higher intelligence of the militiamen counts for much. But we can and must demand that the national guard of each State form a united body and regard itself as such. The New York militia certainly is not united. Its several organizations are uniformed differently. Its members care for nothing but their own regiment, and there is a marked divergence not only in the degree of training but also in its methods. Much has been improved during the last twenty years, but there is still too much playing at soldiers, and of that soldierly spirit which should permeate the whole force only individual organizations show a trace. With a single exception [Pennsylvania] the above may be applied to the militia of the other States which sent troops to New York. . . . The main difficulty arises from the fact that certain of the New York organizations are regarded as privileged, and that the authorities dare not touch them. Nothing is so demoralizing to an army as the conviction that one body of troops may do things which are prohibited to another. Envy and jealousy must under such circumstances bring about disintegration. It is absolutely necessary to abolish the independence of the brigades, and to unite them under one commander in order to imbue them with a uniform spirit. Until this is done there will be more playing at soldiers than real service."

CONDITION OF WOMAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

IT is a coincidence which may or may not be significant, that the above-named subject is treated simultaneously in a French and an American magazine from precisely the same view-point. M. J. Chailley-Bert, in the third article of a series on the subject, in the *Revue pour les jeunes Filles*, reviews the situation impartially on statistical grounds; Miss Susan B. Anthony, in the May number of the *Arena*, follows the same course with the partizanship of an eye-witness.

The "condition" or "status" is in each instance, however, considered from the standpoint of progress toward suffrage.

According to French ideas, the women of America have been, like love, insatiable. They commenced by demanding their rights in the family, then in education, then in various social situations, then in public, and finally in politics. Their program necessitates a complement—a fulfilment. The late Henry Ward Beecher is quoted as to the keynote of what this fulfilment must be: "The question of suffrage for women dominates all others; one could almost say suppresses all others." The women themselves, or at least a faction among them, believe this, and it is to this very point that they have for a long time devoted their best energies. Recalling the various national assemblies since the famous one at Seneca Falls in 1848 to the international congress at Berlin in 1896, and reviewing the part of woman in the Civil War, both the objective point and the plan of campaign are indicated, not omitting the monster petitions, of which "it is not certain that all the signatures were sincere."

Miss Anthony goes further back to the causes. Fifty years ago woman in the United States was without a recognized individuality in any department of life. No schools provided for her education beyond the rudiments. The women of a family were kept closely at home working day and night to educate the boys of the family. When a boy was twenty-one a fixed sum was paid him as wages, or he was free to carry his labor where it would receive the greatest reward. No such arrangement was made with the girls of a family. They continued to work without wages until they married, when the services were transferred to the husband. Food, shelter, and usually a scanty supply of clothes were considered ample reward for these services. We quote a paragraph which will doubtless seem as strange to many who have unconsciously lived on through such injustice as to a foreigner:

"Any wages the woman might earn outside belonged by law to the husband. No matter how drunken or improvident he might be, no matter how great her necessities or those of her children, if her employer paid the money to her, he could be prosecuted by the husband and compelled to pay it again to him. . . . Where, however, the daughters received property, it passed directly into the possession of the husband, and all rents and profits belonged to him to use as he pleased. At his death he could dispose of it by will, depriving the wife of all but what was called the 'widow's dower,' a life interest in one third of what was by right her own property. She lost not only the right to her earnings and her property, but also the right to the custody of her person and her children. The husband could apprentice the children at an early age in spite of the mother's protest, and at his death could dispose of the children by will, even an unborn child."

After a continued pitiable showing of what are sometimes known as the "good old times," Miss Anthony proves that a radical revolution has taken place in the legal status of woman. She traverses the same ground as M. Chailley-Bert, from the first Woman's Rights convention "called just forty-nine years ago at Seneca Falls, N. Y., by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott." "Suffrage," she declares, "is the pivotal right, and if it could have been secured at the beginning, women would not have been half a century in gaining the privileges enumerated above, for privileges they must be called, so long as others may either give or take them away."

In the mean time our French neighbors, our author tells us, are awaiting results in order to note what their effect may be.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"IT is a wise tariff bill that knows its own father nowadays."—*The Herald, Boston.*

THE concert of Europe and the sugar trust are the only great powers left.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

UP TO DATE.—"Yes," said the Greek commander on the eve of his glorious victory, "it is true that in ancient times battles used to be fought in which great numbers were killed, but at present——"

He rang for an aid-de-camp.

"The tendency is to abandon the legitimate for the continuous vaudeville idea."

Seizing a pen he wrote an order for a masterly retreat to a point ten miles to the southward.—*The Press, New York.*

PROTECTION NEEDED FROM THE TRUST.
The Herald, New York.

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LETTERS AND ART

THE AUTHOR OF "QUO VADIS."

ACCORDING to Mr. Edmund Gosse it is high time to consider the works of Henry Sienkiewicz (the Polish novelist whose latest book is having such a run in this country), while it is possible to do so within the bounds of a review. Sienkiewicz gives fair promise of being as prolific as Joseph Ignatius Kraszewski, the leading Polish writer of the last generation, whom Mr. Gosse compares with the "elderly naval man," well known as the entire crew of the *Nancy* brig—such a combination was he of poet, playwright, historian, philosopher, and novelist. At least one of his four hundred and fifty volumes, "The Jew," will be remembered by English readers.

To those who do not read Polish, Mr. Gosse says, very little is as yet available concerning the life of Sienkiewicz. From various sources, however, mainly German, Mr. Gosse gathers that that life has been one of remarkable romantic interest. Here are some of the facts Mr. Gosse has found:

"He was born in 1846 (or in 1845), of Lithuanian parents, at Wola Okrzejska in the Lukowschen. It is insisted upon, and not least by himself, that he is a pure child of Lithuania. After pursuing his studies at the University of Warsaw, he adopted, at the age of twenty-two, a wandering existence; he describes himself as having been a gypsy, and he would even seem to have attached himself to some nomadic tribe. Meanwhile he was reduced to poverty, or want of means may in the first place have driven him to the forests. He must have essayed literature, however, for the date 1872 is discovered on the title-page of a volume of his humoristic sketches. In this field no success can have rewarded him at first, for so late as 1876 we find him proceeding to America, in complete penury, and trying his luck in the gold-mines of California.

"Sienkiewicz spent a considerable time on the Pacific coast, sending back to Warsaw stories and impressions of travel which found a ready market. At last a man of taste, Mr. Hankiel, particularly struck by the tale called 'Hania,' persuaded Sienkiewicz to return to Poland, and to adopt literature as a profession. Unfortunately, no history of Polish literature seems to exist in any language of Western Europe later than the excellent 'Geshichte der Polnischen Literatur' of Heinrich Nitschmann, published in 1882. It is obvious, however, that Sienkiewicz, to whom Nitschmann gives but a few lines in a page devoted to minor writers, was not yet prominent in his thirty-sixth year. It is since 1884 that he has earned the almost extravagant reputation which he now enjoys in Poland."

After extended journeys in Africa, he returned and became editor of a magazine called *Slowo*, where he began a series of his historical romances. It is characteristic either of the patience of Polish readers or the power of the writer, that for eight years one of his historical romances, treating of the half-chivalrous, semi-barbarous nobles of the seventeenth century, was continued in the pages of the magazine. It was afterward published in book form, making thirteen massive volumes. Naturally he is better known to foreigners by less voluminous works. A collection of short stories called "Pisma" is available in German, and a number of more ambitious works are accessible in English, translated by an American admirer, Mr. Jeremiah Curtin. Mr. Gosse reviews some of these briefly: "With Fire and Sword," having a million of men and one woman as *dramatis personæ*; "The Deluge," with an introduction which Mr. Gosse ventures to call, after a long experience, the most densely obscure document he ever met with; and "Without Dogma," which he compares to Tolstoï's "Anna Karenina." He finds it an act of inhumanity to the printer to speak often of the heroes of these books, however much he may admire their character, because of their Polish names. The hero of "With Fire and Sword" he ventures to refer to as "*Pan Yan*" for short, the full complement of whose name is "*Pan Yan Skshetwski.*" But with the "*Rzendzains*," "*Zatsvilikhovskis*," "*Szczanieckis*," no such simple device is practicable.

With regard to "Quo Vadis," Sienkiewicz's latest novel, Mr. Gosse says:

"If I have not read "Quo Vadis," it is partly because life is short, and partly because I have an invincible dislike to stories written for the purpose of 'contrasting the corrupt brilliancy of paganism with the austere and self-reliant teaching of early Christianity.' One knows all the 'business' by heart—the orgies, the arena, the Christian maiden with her hair let down her back, the Roman noble's conversion in the nick of time, the glimpse of the 'bloated and sensual figure of the Emperor.' It all lies outside the pale of literature; it should be reserved for the Marie Corellis and the Wilson Barretts."

In summing up, Mr. Gosse says:

"It is certainly the great constellation of romances of seventeenth-century history which lifts Sienkiewicz out of the category of ordinary writers of meritorious fiction. It is these fierce, vast panoramas of war which give him for the present his claim on our attention. They are in the highest degree remarkable, and it is much to be desired that he should return from spheres where others hold more authority than he to this one province where he reigns supreme. His three romances form a cycle of genuine grandeur. In them he has contrived to create a huge army of hurrying, desperate men, driven over the monotonous world by storms of vague, homicidal frenzy. It is not finely and minutely painted. It is not Tolstoï or Meissonier; it is rather the work of a gigantic scene-painter filled with enthusiasm for his work, and standing on a ladder twelve feet high to paint a hero in a cloud of blood. It is all grandiose and magnificent, yet preserved, by an undertone of poignant melancholy, and by a constantly supported distinction of sentiment, from the merely melodramatic and tawdry. If Sienkiewicz does not ruin the impression he has made in these books by an effort to excel in all other branches of fiction, if he is true to his curious virile gift for rendering the movements and phenomena of savage warfare, he ought to secure a place only just below Scott and Dumas among the active and creative writers of masculine romance."

WHAT A FRENCHMAN THINKS OF OUR UNIVERSITIES.

A HIGHLY laudatory article on American universities is contributed to *Cosmopolis*, March, by Baron de Coubertin, one of the foremost leaders of the recent movement for closer educational relations between France and America. We quote a brief editorial abstract from *The Educational Review* (May):

"Our university life, the country over, is described as manifesting an absolute moral uniformity under the greatest possible material diversity. The universities are constitutional monarchies, so great is both the moral and the actual authority of the university president. The basis of the moral uniformity referred to is thought, by Baron de Coubertin, also to explain the readiness and ease with which foreign immigrants become Americans. It lies in the tacit acceptance, by Americans, of one view of life and one formula of action, which is this: Work is the universal law; putting forth of effort is the highest happiness; success is not an end in itself, but merely a means of attempting still higher; the individual has no value apart from his relations to the race; his own conscience is his only guide and his final judge; he toils with tremendous zeal and dies with resignation. To turn this formula into a body of doctrine, and to apply it, is the task that the American university has set before itself.

"The universities are increasingly popular. Through the devotion of large bodies of deeply attached alumni, they are building up a respect for tradition and a spirit of fraternity, two sentiments that must carry far-reaching consequences in their train. The universities are also a powerful disciplinary force in America. The American people understand obedience and practise it to a wonderful degree. No other people have shown themselves so capable of self-discipline. The universities contribute powerfully to this condition. The American universities are not likely to influence France directly, in the near future, but they are now influencing it indirectly because of the part they play in shaping the life of a great nation that has intimate relations with Europe."

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WAS POE A PLAGIARIST?

FORTY-FOUR years ago the charge of plagiarism which Edgar Allan Poe made with such vigor against Longfellow and others was hurled at him with equal vigor by a writer in *The Waverley Magazine* (July 30, 1853), who signed himself "*Fiat Justitia.*" This writer was Thomas Holley Chivers, M.D., who had published at least one volume of verse (1837), and who accused Poe of imitating his (Chivers's) style and thought in "The Raven," "Annabel Lee," and other poems.

The controversy growing out of this charge, and which waxed warm and extended over several months, is of interest as one of the episodes of literary history, and is revived by Joel Benton in *The Forum* for May. Mr. Benton begins by introducing Dr. Chivers to his readers, of whom he has this to say:

"It is, however, simply repeating an indubitable fact, to say that a large part of the poetry of Chivers is mainly trash—of no account whatever, and not above the reams of stanzas which from time immemorial have decorated as 'original' the country newspaper's poet's corner. But now and then he struck a note quite above this dead and wide-pervading commonplace; and, whenever he did, the verses brought forth were apt to suggest the mechanism and flavor of Poe. He not only said at various times—especially in a series of letters which he wrote to Mr. Rufus W. Griswold, Poe's biographer, and which are now in the possession of his son—that Poe had borrowed largely from him, but he put the transaction in much bolder terms. The charge of flagrant plagiarism of himself by Poe, in respect even of 'The Raven' and 'Annabel Lee,' was not withheld, but was violently advanced by Chivers. Nor was he alone in making this charge. Some of his friends took it up and repeated it with a vehemence and an ability worthy of a most sacred cause."

Mr. Benton gives the following refrain from Chivers's "Lily Adair" in which "the Poe manner stands out conspicuously"

"In her chariot of fire translated,
Like Elijah, she passed through the air,
To the city of God golden-gated—
The home of my Lily Adair—
Of my star-crowned Lily Adair—
Of my God-loved Lily Adair—
Of my beautiful, dutiful Lily Adair."

Chivers himself, in the first place, based his charge of plagiarism upon the likeness of Poe's "Raven" to "Allegra in Heaven," a poem appearing in Chivers's book, "The Lost Pleiad and Other Poems," published in 1842 and reviewed in the highest terms by Poe in *The Broadway Journal* in 1845. Here are some of the lines from "Allegra in Heaven":

"Holy angels now are bending to receive thy soul ascending
Up to Heaven to joys unending, and to bliss which is divine;
While thy pale cold form is fading under Death's dark wings now shading
Thee with gloom which is pervading this poor broken heart of mine!
And as God doth lift the spirit up to Heaven there to inherit
Those rewards which it doth merit, such as none have reaped before;
Thy dear father will to-morrow lay thy body with deep sorrow,
In the grave which is so narrow, there to rest forevermore."

Other lines from the same poem illustrate the ridiculous side of Chivers's work:

"As an egg, when broken, never can be mended, but must ever
Be the same crushed egg forever, so shall this dark heart of mine,
Which, tho broken, is still breaking, and shall nevermore cease aching,
For the sleep which has no waking—for the sleep which now is thine!"

Mr. Benton winds up his examination of the controversy with the following conclusions:

"The upshot of this cursory consideration of the voluminous controversy—beginning before Poe died, and virulently continued for some years after his death—shows that Poe knew Chivers's work and paid attention to him in more than one reference. The literary representatives of the minor poet appear, also, to bring forward some striking examples of verse which he wrote, which was outwardly like Poe's, and which considerably antedated 'The Bells,' 'The Raven,' and 'Annabel Lee,' on which Poe's poetic fame rests.

"What conclusion must be drawn from these facts? Each reader will be certain to make his own. No critic will doubt that to Poe belonged the wonderful magic and mastery of this species of song. If to him who says a thing best the thing belongs, no one will hesitate to decide that Poe is entitled to the bays which crown him. It is a fact that, with all the contemporary airing of the subject, it is Poe's celebrity and not Chivers's that remains. The finer instinct and touch are what the world takes account of. Chivers, except at rare intervals, did not approach near enough to the true altitude. He put no boundary between what was grotesque and what was inspired. He was too short-breathed to stay poised on the heights, and was but accidentally poetic. But we may accord him a single leaf of laurel, if no more, for what he came so near achieving in the musical lyric of 'Lily Adair.'"

A NEW AND NOTABLE DRAMA BY HAUPTMANN.

IN Gerhart Hauptmann's new fairy drama, Kuno Francke sees fresh evidence "that Germany is preparing again to take a leading part in the literature of the world." Hauptmann has been depicting lurid scenes, following the realistic leadership of Zola and Ibsen; and the German realistic drama is too much a

GERHART HAUPTMANN.

child of the age to have long life before it. But, says Mr. Francke, "in 'Die versunkene Glocke' for the first time we hear once more the unmistakable ring of the universally human. Here we are made to feel once more the eternal longing of the human heart for a happiness that lies beyond the things seen or heard. . . . Here we are indeed reminded of the artistic temper which created the type of Faust." Hauptmann is yet a young man, approaching maturity; if he goes on to "live himself out completely and harmoniously," unmindful of the wrangles of literary factions, he seems destined, in Mr. Francke's opinion, "to build a temple of art in which all ages and all nations may worship."

Mr. Francke writes thus in *The Nation* (May 6), and he gives us in outline the plot of the new drama which has called forth from him such warm praise. The plot, which he admits is "too fantastic to appeal to all persons or to all times," is thus presented:

"The time of the action is somewhere in the Middle Ages. The principal character is a figure belonging to the race of *Faust*,

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Manfred, and *Brand:* Meister Heinrich, a bell founder in a lonely village of the Riesengebirge. It is evidently not long since Christianity made its way into these remote regions, for we hear that the mountain elfs are disgusted with the unaccustomed sight of church-building going on in the midst of their retreats, and still more with the unaccustomed sound of the church bells ringing through the peace of the forests. Just now one of these malicious spirits has seized the opportunity of venting his spite. He has lain in wait when a bell wrought by *Master Henry* and destined for a chapel on the mountain summit was being carted up the hill; he has broken the wheel of the truck, and has hurled the bell and its maker down into the lake. Here is the beginning of the action. *Henry*, rallying, but as yet hardly conscious of his steps, gropes his way upward again, and wanders about in aimless despair through the rocky wilderness. Finally he sinks down exhausted. His cries of agony have been overheard by *Rautendelein*, a strange mixture of elf and maiden; and for the first time there has been awakened in her breast the dim feeling of a higher life and the blind desire to win it. So, when the villagers come to carry *Henry's* nearly lifeless body back to the valley, *Rautendelein* follows them, determined to see and to know 'the land of men.' Disguised as a servant, she enters the house where *Henry*, attended by his faithful wife, lies at the point of death. He is delirious. His life seems to him a failure; the comforting words of his wife sound to him like mockery; he persuades himself that she has no conception of what it is to feel the creative impulse and to have it checked by brutal fate; he is sure that she does not understand him, that nobody understands him; he curses his work; he wishes to die. At this moment *Rautendelein* appears, and the sight of this unbroken youthful life brings back to him his own youthful aspirations. It is as tho nature herself had touched him and renewed his strength, as tho she beckoned him to throw away the commonplace cares and duties of ordinary social existence and to follow him to the heights of a free, unfettered, creative activity. He can not resist. The supreme desire for unhampered exercise of his faculties restores his health; the delirious despondency leaves him; he is himself again.

"When the scene changes, *Rautendelein* has led him back into the mountains. She now appears as his inspiring genius. He is in the fulness of his powers; he is raised above the petty conflict of good and evil. He has won control over the spirits that dwell in rock and cavern; with their help he is creating a wonder work of art, a temple structure on highest mountain peak whose melodious chime is to call free humanity to the festival of universal brotherhood. Wrapt up in these ecstatic visions he has entirely lost sight of his former life. He seems not to know that once he had a loving wife and children. He scorns the friendly warning of the village priest, who ventures into his enchanted wilderness in order to save his soul. He defies the onslaught of the peasants who attempt to storm his fastness in order to annihilate the godless blasphemer. He quiets occasional pangs of conscience by renewed feverish work; only at night he lies restless and is visited by fearful dreams. More and more, however, these evil forebodings get the better of him. Again and again he hears a strange sound that seems to draw him downward, he recognizes in it the tolling of the bell that lies at the bottom of the mountain lake. What causes the bell to give the sound? Who is that pale, ghastly figure floating toward it and striking its tongue? And who are these shadowy forms of little children, coming slowly and sadly toward him, and carrying with great effort a heavily filled urn? Breathless with horror, he addresses them. 'What carry ye?' 'Father, we carry an urn.' 'What is in the urn?' 'Father, something bitter.' 'What is the something bitter?' 'Father, our mother's tears.' 'Where is your mother?' 'Where the water-lilies grow.'

"Now, at last *Henry* sees that he has overstepped the bounds set to man. The whole wretchedness of his imagined grandeur is revealed to him with terrible clearness. He drives *Rautendelein* away with calumny and cursing. He destroys with his own hand the work which had been to him the symbol of a perfect humanity. He resolves to descend again to the fellowship of mortals. But it is too late. The superhuman striving has consumed his strength. In his last moment *Rautendelein* appears to him once more; she has returned into her own realm, she has become the wife of an ugly old water-sprite who had wooed her for years. But she is still longing for human affections, and she presses a fervent kiss upon the lips of the dying one."

PIONEERS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

NO writer born in the present century is admitted into Ik Marvel's new and entertaining book on "American Lands and Letters." He begins with the *Mayflower* and he ends with Bryant and Irving. There is no attempt to present an orderly history of letters. He does not, he says, aim to compete with "the nice particularity and fulness of Professor Tyler," or the "dash and large embracement of far-away periods," shown by Professor Beers, or the "voluminous and painstaking aggregation" brought forth by Mr. Stedman and Miss Hutchinson. He has in fact rather avoided all the highways and aimed not to give instruction about the subjects brought under review so much as to awaken interest in them. "Sometimes," he says, "a modest retiracy has piqued my mention; sometimes a caprice has been followed which I can not explain, nor wholly justify; I have made much of slight clews, and have dwelt sometimes upon those whom the critics have relegated to back benches; in short, I have tried to make this an 'own book' and not an echo of the distinguished likes or dislikes of this or that expositor."

The first American man of letters whom Mr. Mitchell takes up is the author of "that never dull but much-doubted romance of Pocahontas"—Captain John Smith. "There were," says Mr. Mitchell, "qualities in this adventurous son of a Lincolnshire farmer that would have admirably fitted him for a journalist of our time; alert, graphic, resolute, pulling a long bow on occasion, and telling of uncommon, not to say impossible, occurrences in a way which seemed to make them delightfully true. He made ravishing pictures of the wooded headlands which broke into the Chesapeake waters, and of the brooks that came laughing and dancing down the mountain valleys."

The earliest settlers, however, found the need to do things so much greater than the need to write about them, that we do not get American literature that really smacks of the soil until we reach Cotton Mather and Jonathan Edwards. The Hookers, the Mortons, the Winthrops, the Cottons, the Bradstreets, the Bradfords, and the Wigglesworths were English-born and most of them bred and schooled in England. Mr. Michael Wigglesworth, however, spent his school-days in New Haven. His poem on the "Day of Doom" had such immense popularity that one out of every thirty-five colonial readers, according to Professor Tyler's estimate, must have purchased a copy, and the demand continued for one hundred years. Dr. Cotton declared, indeed, that the demand would continue until the day of doom, which is not so very improbable, since people still read it with keen interest, tho of a different sort. Here is a passage from the poem, being the reply of the Judge of all men to the protests of the infants sentenced to eternal damnation:

> "You sinners are, and such a share
> As sinners may expect,
> Such you shall have; for I do save
> None but my own elect.
> Yet to compare your sin with *their*
> Who lived a longer time,
> I do confess yours is much less
> Tho every sins a crime.
> A crime it is, therefore in bliss
> You may not hope to dwell·
> But unto you I shall allow
> The easiest room in Hell!"

This Calvinistic doctrine flavors all the literature of the period. Cotton Mather, tho he exhibited plenty of it, had not, however, very much of the severely Puritan in him; there was too much pomp and bounce to him, and, perhaps, too much amiability in his eulogisms of his friends. "He flirts the tag-rags of his classic endowment with the same bluster and vanity with which a South-Sea Islander shakes his feathers." But what Mather may have lacked in severity of speech Dr. Jonathan Edwards made up. So Puritanical was he, that even Puritan New England came to regard him as "a sort of mild religious abomination" and dismissed him from his Northampton church to preach to the Indians. Dr.

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Edwards was "pinched in all the low things of life—the bickerings with his deacons and material necessities—but living ever among the high things and carrying his severities with him beyond the middle of the eighteenth century."

Is it not wonderful, asks Mr. Mitchell, that such a man should be moved by his conscience to preach in the following strain?—

"When the saints in glory, therefore, shall see the doleful state of the damned, how will this heighten their sense of the blessedness of their own state, so exceedingly different from it! When they shall see how miserable others of their fellow creatures are, who are naturally in the same circumstances with themselves; when they shall see the smoke of their torment and the raging of the flames of their burning, and hear the dolorous shrieks and cries, and consider that they in the mean time are in the most blissful state, and shall surely be in it to all eternity; how they will rejoice!"

Mr. Mitchell spends some time over Judge Sewall, who wrote "the most important diary relating to private life in New England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and worthy to be compared—for its honesties and self-exposure—with the most valued English Pepysian gossip."

Coming down to Benjamin Franklin, we get this on Franklin's style:

"In fact, with his Addison, and his Bunyan, and his Defoe as masters, he taught himself—as every good, pungent, characteristic writer does and should. Rules of grammar and of rhetoric, however, showered upon his brain, and driven in, will not make one a great writer. A man can not mount and master a horse well by studying his anatomy; he must ride and ride again, and keep riding—all the better if he has a siege of it—barebacked.

"It is quite certain that Benjamin Franklin had a genius for *putting* things which made him almost independent of schools; but his faithfulness in study of *The Spectator* people and of their method of turning sentences is most marked, even in his earliest attempts; and in strong, pointed expressions, deployed with the utmost simplicity, and, with a comparatively limited vocabulary, he came to be a match for the best writers of the Queen Anne period. Of course there were sweetnesses and graces about Steele and his fellows, and there were sword-thrusts of a bitter and prevailing logic in Swift, which were out and beyond the range of the *Poor Richard* philosopher; but in clearness, in precision of statement, in capacity to clean his current writing of all useless words, he was, I think, about the first among Americans to prove himself a master of art in language."

Here is an interesting sketch of Audubon:

"As a boy he had wandered under the tropics of San Domingo; and, his mother losing her life there in a negro insurrection—he had gone to Paris; had been taught art in the study of the great David; had gone thence to a country place of his father on the Schuylkill; had astonished the natives thereabout with his French graces, his satin short-clothes, his hyacinthine locks; had made conquest of the charming daughter of an English neighbor—Bakewell; had been counseled by his future father-in-law to lay the basis of an assured future by going into trade; had gone into trade, and had miserably failed in it; had allowed a fortune left by his father to slip through his slippery, generous, and most impracticable fingers; had married; had kept alive all his naturalistic love—begun in the tropics; had made his country-house on the Schuylkill a museum of most beautiful, unsalable things; had tried a venture at milling—and failed; merchandizing again—had failed; his partners all riddled him; his friends all loved him, and the birds all sang to him. He yearned for money—but only to spend it; to spend it on home luxuries and on the first interesting poor man he might encounter. He was full of endurance, capable of all manner of fatigues; could tramp through swamps or forests, or swim rivers in his bird-hunts. He had an inefaceable love for the picturesque; would never set up a heron or a hawk (which he stuffed with consummate skill) save in the most picturesque of attitudes; and was as insistent upon the picturesque of his own hair, his hat, his small-clothes, or his jerkin. But in these early days of our nationality it did not pay to be picturesque; 'tis doubtful if it does now. Finding his domestic livelihood imperiled, he taught drawing, took portraits, taught music, taught dancing even; and there are stories of his amazing a great assemblage of young Mississippians (at Natchez, I think) with his flamboyant graces in the ballroom—fiddle-bow in hand—and with locks and toilet of last Parisian *chic*. His wife, a woman of most admirable prudence and sagacity, was always a governing balance-wheel; and it was largely through her wise savings and her urgence, that he started for England to negotiate for the publication of those amazingly life-like bird-pictures which had been growing in number year by year in his portfolio, and which are now, and always will be, so honorably associated with the name of the great naturalist.

"He was most flatteringly received, and subscriptions to his book—at $1,000 a copy—were not wanting among the magnates of Great Britain."

When he reaches in his survey Cooper, Bryant, and Irving, Mr. Mitchell is able to give us some interesting personal reminiscences. We quote one of these, describing a ride with Irving through the Sleepy Hollow region:

"The vehicle in which we drove was an old-fashioned gig or chaise, and the well-groomed horse, with his sedate and dignified paces, was the very picture of respectability. It was along the great Albany Post Road that we drove; he all alert, and brisk with the cool morning breeze blowing down upon us from over Haverstraw Heights and across the wide sweep of river. He called attention to the spot of poor André's capture—not forbearing that little touch of sympathy, which came to firmer—yet not disloyal—expression afterward, in his story of Washington. A sweep of his whip-hand told of the trees under which Paulding and the rest chanced to be loitering on that memorial day."

A little farther north, a question about Ichabod Crane elicited the following:

"Ay, it was hereabout, that tragedy came off too. Down this bit of road the old horse 'Gunpowder' came thundering; there away—Brom Bones with his pumpkin ('I tell you this in confidence,' he said), was in waiting; and along here they went clattering neck and neck—Ichabod holding a good seat till Van Ripper's saddle-girths gave way; and then, bumping and jouncing from side to side, as he clung to manger or neck (a little pantomime with the whip making it real), and so at last—away, yonder—well, where you like, the poor pedagog went sprawling to the ground—I hope in a soft place. And I think the rollicking humor of it was enjoyed as much by him that autumn morning, and he felt in his bones just as relishy a smack of it all—as if Katrina Van Tassel had held her quilting frolic only on the yester-night.

"Somewhat farther on, among the hills which look down on Sleepy Hollow, he pointed out, with a significant twinkle of the eye—which the dullest boy would have understood—some orchards, with which he had early acquaintances; and specially too, on some hill-side (which I could find now) a farmery for its cider mill, and the good cider made there—he, with the rest, testing it over and over in the old slow way with straws; but, provoked once on a time to a fuller test, by turning the hogshead, so they might sip from the open bung; and then (whether out of mischief or mishandling, he did not absolutely declare to me) the big barrel got the better of them, and set off upon a lazy roll-down-the-hill—going faster and faster—they more and more frightened, and scudding away slantwise over the fences—the yelling farmer appearing suddenly at the top of the slope—too broad in the beam for any sharp race—and the hogshead between them plunging, and bounding, and giving out ghostly, guttural explosions of sound and cider, at every turn. The reader may judge if Mr. Irving did not put a nice touch to that story!"

THE AUTHOR OF "THE YEAR OF SHAME."

BY his impassioned protest against England's refusal to protect the persecuted Armenians, and his scornful denunciation of the Christian powers for their interference to prevent the liberation of Crete from Turkish oppression, William Watson has achieved a wider fame than through all his previous work. The fine sonnets of "The Purple East" and "The Year of Shame" found many readers to whom their author was practically unknown, and have created a general interest in the poet and his writings. To *The Westminster Review* (April) M. C. Hughes

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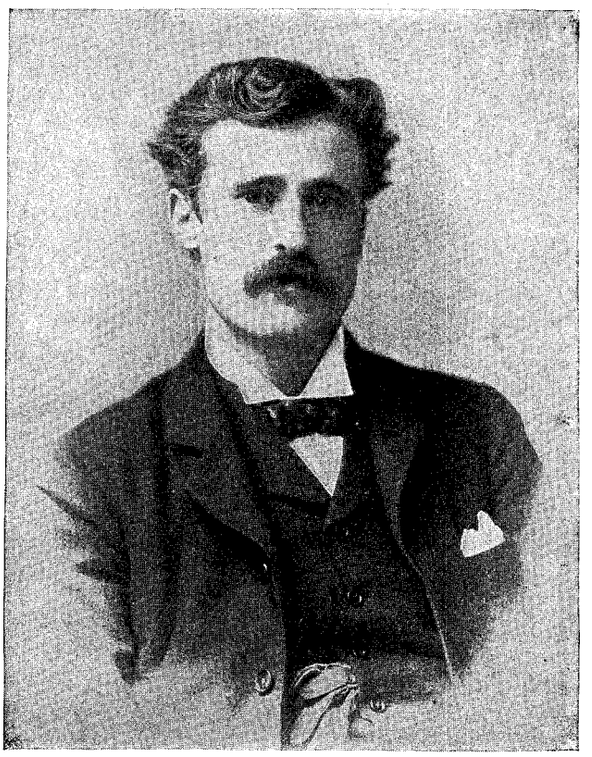
contributes a critical study of what Mr. Watson has accomplished in verse and prose. Of the poet's personality Mr. Hughes says:

"I agree entirely with Mr. Watson's own feelings against 'the insatiable modern rage of curiosity about everything that concerns the private life of public men'; so I leave the man shrouded in such a mist as guarded the enchanted land which he describes so beautifully in his 'Prince's Quest.' It is enough to say that Mr. Watson was born in the North country, that he did not go to either of the great universities, and that the romantic day-dreams of his boyhood took shape, before he was out of his teens, in his first volume of poems published in 1880. Several shorter poems,



WILLIAM WATSON.
By courtesy of *Munsey's Magazine*.

we are told, had been written before this—one a sonnet written when he was fifteen, the ideas of which were reset in the sonnet 'God Seeking.'"

The "Prince's Quest," Mr. Watson's first considerable work and longest poem, is reviewed at length. Mr. Hughes says of it:

"Such was Mr. Watson's first important poem, full of young life glowing with imagination, showing in delicate touches the artist's insight into nature, and that 'true passion for art which is strongest in minds whose passion for nature is yet more strong,' in its reticent climax foreshadowing the poet's later suggestion that 'passion *plus* self-restraint is the moral basis of the finest style.' The reader is carried away to the land of dreams, and all that Mr. Watson says of Coleridge's supernaturalism, when he speaks of the first part of 'Christabel,' might equally apply to the 'Prince's Quest.' 'The clumsy foot of fact did not once tread upon the rustling train of romance.'"

"Wordsworth's Grave," published in 1890 in a small volume of poems bearing that name, attracted the attention of the critics and was the subject of much favorable comment. Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, reviewing the book in *The Academy*, said:

"If Mr. Watson had written no other poem than 'Wordsworth's Grave,' he would deserve a distinct place among contemporary writers of verse; for if this poem is scarcely a 'new departure' it certainly does not follow the lead of any living poet. Mr. Watson's masters are not of this age—not Tennyson, or Browning, or Swinburne—nor are they of the age before, notwithstanding his devotion to Wordsworth· it is rather of 'Collins's lonely vesper chimes' and the 'frugal note of Gray' that we think as we read the choicely worded, well-turned quatrains which succeed each other like the strong unbroken waves of a full tide."

In connection with Mr. Watson's volume of essays, called "Excursions in Criticism," Mr. Hughes speaks briefly of Mr. Watson as a critic. Among other things, he tells us that Watson gives high praise to "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," which, he says, "must take its place among the great tragedies, to have read which is to have permanently enlarged the boundaries of our intellectual and emotional experience." Of Ibsen's work Mr. Watson says:

"If the ultimate end of art is beauty of some sort—whether moral or spiritual, or merely esthetic beauty—he is not an artist. He shows us little but the ugliness of things; the color seems to fade out of the sunset, the perfume seems to perish from the rose in his presence. But if power and impressiveness are their own justification, Ibsen is justified. . . . This narrow intensity of vision, this preoccupation with a part of existence, is never the note of the masters; they deal with life; he deals only with death-in-life. . . . For my part, however, I am glad to have read Ibsen, if only because he sends me back with a new zest to the masters who saw life steadily and saw it whole. . . . That his own aim is passionately moral I do not doubt; but wisdom, it seems to me, lies somewhere between this determined pessimism and the contrary spirit which is forever singing 'God's in His heaven—all's right with the world.' All is *not* right with the world; but then neither is all wrong with the world, as Ibsen would apparently have us believe."

Returning to Mr. Watson's verse the reviewer touches on the profound religious feeling shown in the sonnets "God Seeking," and "The Questioner," and in the poems "The Great Misgiving," "The Things that are More Excellent," and "To One who had Written in Derision of Immortality." The same attitude of mind is beautifully expressed in the poem "Vita Nuova," written after a period of illness and great trouble. In it the poet "proclaims the earth's divine renewal" in spring, and continues:

"Lo, I too
With yours would mingle somewhat of glad song.
I too have come through wintry terrors,—yea,
Through tempest and through cataclysm of soul
Have come, and am delivered. Me the Spring,
Me also, dimly with new life, hath touched,
And with regenerate hope, the salt of life;
And I would dedicate these thankful tears
To whatsoever power beneficent,
Veiled though his countenance, undivulged his thought,
That led me from the haunted darkness forth
Into the gracious air and vernal morn,
And suffers me to know my spirit a note
Of this great chorus, one with bird and stream
And voiceful mountain—nay, a string, how jarred
And all but broken! of that lyre of life
Whereon himself, the master harp-player,
Resolving all its mortal dissonance
To one immortal and most perfect strain,
Harps without song, building with song the world."

NOTES.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S favorite English writers are thus named by a writer in *The Quarterly Review:* Poets.—Shakespeare, Scott, Tennyson, and Adelaide Procter. Novelists.—Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Craik, George Eliot, Edna Lyall,—all women.

IN a private letter from which the Boston *Literary World* publishes a paragraph, R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," etc., says that to Americans the English language owes nearly all its new expressions. He adds: "There does not seem to be left in us the power to hit out a new spark of language. We are like a lot of boys with their hands in their pockets, looking on at the blacksmith, and racing for his red chips."

KIPLING is living up to his title of "Laureate of Greater Britain." The new Canadian tariff inspires a poem by him on "Our Lady of the Snows," in which the lady, Canada, is thus represented:

A nation spoke to a nation—
A Throne sent word to a Throne:
"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
"But mistress in my own!
"The gates are mine to open
"As the gates are mine to close,
"And I abide by my mother's house,"
Said our Lady of the Snows.

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SCIENCE.

M. BRUNETIÈRE AND SCIENCE.

THE distinguished French critic, M. Ferdinand Brunetière, who has lately been lecturing in New York, created a great sensation among French scientists and literary men a year or two ago, as our readers will remember, by declaring that science was "bankrupt"—that she had started out to explain the universe and had ignominiously failed. This belief he reiterates in an introduction to the French translation of Balfour's "Foundations of Belief," which appeared a few months ago. Says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, in an editorial on the subject:

"He was greatly pleased to think that Mr. Balfour had shown that science could not lay claim to any greater certainty than theology, and he quoted with much satisfaction Mr. Benjamin Kidd's disparagements of the reasoning faculty and exaltation of the irrational or suprarational as the source of everything good and excellent in human society and in the history of the race. It is a little wonderful that men of the general intelligence of M. Brunetière and Mr. Kidd do not recognize the futility of such intellectual exercitations as those in which they indulge; but the former of these gentlemen can at least see how his attitude strikes a common-sense observer."

The observer referred to is M. Gustave Téry, a writer in the *Nouvelle Révue*, whose remarks are abstracted in *The Popular Science Monthly* as follows:

"The writer . . . begins by observing that M. Brunetière only a few years ago was one of the most severely scientific writers of the time. In physical science he was an evolutionist and in literary criticism as rigid and inflexible as Sarah Battle over her game of whist. One fine day he turned round on evolution, and shortly afterward he declared war on science. Now there is no knowing where to find him. He is here, there, and everywhere, showing different colors at different angles, and taking pride in nothing so much as an infinite flexibility of mind and conviction. His present condition seems traceable in the main to an interview he had a couple of years ago with the Pope, who showed him all the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time, and, if he did not convert him outright to Catholic orthodoxy, filled him with a holy zeal for persuading the world that science is the one thing least worthy of trust. In pursuance of this mission he has charged science with having undertaken to 'explain the universe' and with having egregiously and shamefully failed to do so. But, as M. Téry says in the article before us: 'What *savant* ever claimed to explain nature in the ontological sense—that is to say, to reveal the nature of being? All that science undertakes is to connect phenomena with one another, to relate them to their causes and formulate their laws.' If, he further observes, M. Brunetière will only make this elementary distinction, he will not be so scandalized as he appears to be at the reply attributed to Laplace when some one—the pious Napoleon Bonaparte, was it not?—asked him what place God occupied in his speculations. The reply was that he did not need that hypothesis, by which he meant that a speculation as to a *first* cause had no place in a series of inquiries relating to *secondary* causes.

"One of the amiable remarks of M. Brunetière apropos of reason is that while it is easy enough to see the ruins it has wrought, it is by no means so easy to see what it has constructed. This in face of the fact that day by day all the solid and enduring work in the world is done by the aid of reason and in accordance with its rules. Do we employ lunatics as architects, as engineers, as analysts? Do we ask them to plead cases in court, to write books of science, to manage business affairs? Or, passing over lunatics, do we seek out persons of confessedly mean intelligence for these purposes? Is not all work good precisely in proportion to the amount of correct and rational thought that is embodied in it? If a bridge breaks down, or a house collapses, or a ship is lost at sea, or a railway disaster happens, or a fire sweeps through a town, or an epidemic gains headway, do we ever say that an excess of *reason* was chargeable with the calamity? Or do we, as we investigate the causes, say that here or here there was some defect of knowledge, thought, attention, vigilance, common sense —some defect of reason, in short? The question does not call for an answer, seeing that every one knows that what we need to get into human affairs is more and more reason, more and more intelligence, more and more of the spirit of science."

The editorial in *The Popular Science Monthly* ends as follows:

"The conclusion of the matter seems to be that of all the fads of the present day the weakest and silliest is that which prompts men otherwise intelligent to disparage reason and its realized outcome, science. A fitting punishment, were it possible, would be to confine such persons for a certain period to an exclusive diet of the irrational and the suprarational. If their wits survived the ordeal, they would return to ordinary conditions with a devouter thankfulness for the gift of reason, and for all the works of reason, than they probably ever experienced in their lives before."

CAN WE TRAIN OUR NERVOUS SYSTEMS?

THAT particular ganglion of the nervous system that we call the brain can certainly be trained, and we devote a great deal of time and money to the task. Dr. Rorie, of the Royal Asylum at Dundee, Scotland, believes that the whole system of ganglia and their connecting nerves can be trained in like manner. At a recent meeting of the Naturalists' Society in Dundee he read a paper on the subject, which is thus abstracted by *The Lancet* (London, April 10):

"The text was set out in the following principles: 'Can the functions of the nervous system be raised by care and steady diligence to a higher standard than would appear at present to hold ground? In other words, Could the present mental and moral standard of the human subject be raised by the improvement and education of the nerve-cell; and, secondly, would mere neglect in the regular exercise of the various nerve-centers—allowing these to sink into a state of atrophy—result in moral and intellectual degeneration?' In elaborating his theme the lecturer proceeded to give a lucid explanation of recent additions to the knowledge and functions of the nerve-cells, illustrating his remarks by means of a large series of diagrams; their structure and development and the importance of a healthy nutrition were fully explained. It was also pointed out how periods of mental depression and barrenness and states of activity and fruition were in their turn to be traced to the exhaustion and recuperation of the nerve-cells respectively. The condition of the nerve-cell in relation to the development of insanity and its bearing upon the elucidation of many most important points connected with criminal anthropology were touched upon. In conclusion, Dr. Rorie stated that the latent capacities of individuals were in the majority of cases, if not in all, far beyond what are usually reached, and that the possibilities of increasing and developing these to their full extent depended on raising the vitality of the nervous system to its highest degree. In every individual vast numbers of cerebral cells probably remained undeveloped, and altho as yet no nerve-centers had been found corresponding to our knowledge of good and evil, of justice and benevolence, of purity and veracity, it could hardly be doubted that these had correlative neural equivalents equally with the mental and intellectual faculties, and they were therefore as much worthy of careful training."

The Coming Storage of Power.—"The utilization of natural forces, such as the tides, wave power, wind, and others, seems, at the present stage of the problem, to depend more upon the advent of some successfully efficient method of power storage than upon the question of immediate details," says *Cassier's Magazine*, May. "In this respect it is somewhat like the early experiments for the use of steam as a motive power, in which, before the rotative engine was practically applied, numerous plans were made to pump water by apparatus of the Savery type and then permit the water to flow upon a water-wheel. The persistent efforts which are being made to harness wave power will probably depend for their final success upon the arrival of the successful scheme for power storage. Just what form this will take can not now be predicted; possibly chemical, as in the storage-battery, or mechanical as with compressed air; but in any

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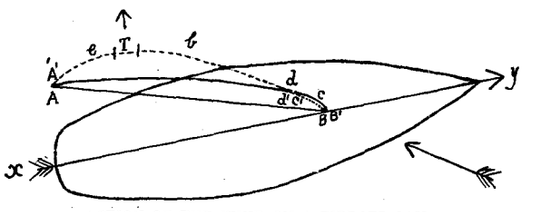
case it must be efficient, not bulky, and at the same time prompt to respond to sudden drafts of power. When such a storage device appears, the commercial control of natural sources of power must be but a question of brief time."

SAILS WITH HOLES IN THEM.

SOME time ago we published an illustrated account of the pierced sail advocated by Captain Vassallo, an Italian naval officer. We now translate a further discussion of the same subject from a new point of view, contributed to *Cosmos* (Paris,



ACTION OF THE WIND ON A PIERCED SAIL.

April 10) by a correspondent who signs himself "Dr. A. B——" presumably Dr. Albert Battandier. Vassallo has patented his pierced sail, and makes great claims for it, but its mode of action seems by no means clear. Says Dr. Battandier:

"The aim of the invention is to increase the speed of the vessel, and the inventor guarantees an increase of 20 per cent. Now this means that a voyage can be made in four days that would ordinarily take five. This advantage, which is considerable, even for ordinary vessels, is still greater for fast sailers that can thus increase their speed from 12 miles an hour to 18, or to that of a good steamer. . . .

"The terms used in the patent of M. Vassallo thus set forth the two peculiarities of his invention: 'The wind that strikes the sails must never strike against the wind that has already accumulated there, which result is attained by making in each square sail two holes, and in each triangular sail one hole, which serve to let out the wind so that it does not gather in the sail. The ropes attached to the square sails must also be fastened more toward the front of the sail. . . . This arrangement makes the sails less concave when sailing on the wind; besides, it allows the vessel to sail closer to the wind.

"The system is patented, and consequently every sailor is not at liberty to make these holes in his sails, unless he wishes to be prosecuted for infringement. The holes, besides, must be made scientifically, the principle being that the hole should be pierced in the parts of the sail where the wind accumulates when sailing with the wind on the quarter, that their diameter should be proportionate to the surface of the sail, and that they should be reinforced by a piece of canvas. The royalty to be paid the inventor, in the case where it is highest, that of a newly built steel ship, is one franc [20 cents] per ton, or for a sailing vessel of 1,000 tons, 1,000 francs [$200]. This is not excessive if the increase of speed is as great as is claimed.

"Now it appears that this increase is real, and obtained under such conditions that it can not be attributed to chance. But in spite of the affidavits of the captains who have made use of the Vassallo sail, the *Revista Maritima* wants regular experiments to be made with two vessels of equal form and dimensions, using first the ordinary sails and then the same with holes, sailing the two vessels a certain number of times in all winds, and comparing results. The idea is logical and simple, and we are surprised that M. Vassallo has not made, or at least has not published, such comparative tests, which would do more to recommend his method than the affidavits of masters of sailing-vessels.

"But even admitting the increase of speed, a second question presents itself: Whence comes this increase? It has been said, and the inventor repeats it in his patent, that the holes allow the inert air to escape and that the new wind strikes directly on the sail and not on an elastic cushion that causes it to waste its force. But, admitting that such a cushion exists, the new wind will strike an immovable layer of air and will compress it, this air will react on the sail that retains it, and the final effect will be the ansmission of the force by means of a very elastic medium. It will be always entirely transmitted, and it is not evident at first sight how the existence of a hole can give a better hold to the wind. If it is desirable to get rid of this still air, why not replace the sail by a netting? Again, sailors know that one sail of a given size is more efficient than two others of equal surface. And besides, if one hole gets rid of objectionable air, why not make two, three, or four? We should finally reach this conclusion, that the more a sail is riddled with holes the better it is, and pushing this to the farthest extreme, that the ideal sail would be one that should consist only of the ropes that hold it.

"Nevertheless, the invention is a practical one; but how? The *Rivista Maritima* examines it very cleverly and reaches the following conclusions: Where we have to do with perfectly appointed boats, like racing-yachts, whose sails are the object of the greatest care, so disposed that they will not spill a bit of wind that could be utilized, then holes would be at least useless, if not actually injurious. Their only function would be to deprive the sail of several square feet, which would diminish the surface exposed to the wind and consequently the speed of the yacht. In these sails the concavity is reduced to a minimum and consequently the air can not be held as in a bag, to cause a reaction directly opposed to the route that the vessel should take. . . .

"But . . . in ordinary sailing-vessels the sail yields to the force of the wind, the air is retained and is kept in the concavity thus formed. It is then that the opening made by M. Vassallo does its work; it lets escape the currents of air that but for it would strike the sides of this concavity and produce an effect diametrically opposed to the force of the wind on the sail, tending to stop the motion of the ship. The hole is placed on the line that bisects the angle formed by the lower edge of the sail and its free edge at the point where the concavity is greatest. . . .

"The accompanying figure shows the effect of the wind on a yacht's sail and on that of a merchant vessel. We see that on the first, AB (indicated by the full line), the wind, entering at B, does its work at the small part cd and escapes at the extremity A, where the sail has the direction of air-currents and therefore does not stop them. In this case the hole in the sail would be useless. If, on the other hand, we take $A'B'$ (the dotted line), a section of a common merchantman's sail, we see that the wind glides along it almost without producing any effect and strikes in the pocket ef, formed by the concavity of the sail. Then appears the utility of the hole made at T, which allows the currents of air to escape, whose direction is then almost diametrically opposed to the movement XY of the ship.

"The last word about this invention has not yet been said; this explanation of the *Revista Maritima* seems, it is true, preferable to that of the inventor, but it is only a more plausible hypothesis than the other. Still a beginning has been made, and it is to be hoped that, as the device becomes more practically perfect, scientists will reach the true explanation of the pierced sail."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Immunity of Fowls to Human Tuberculosis.—"Messrs. Achard and Lannelongue," says M. Charles de Villedeuil in his report of the Academy of Science in *La Nature* (Paris, May 1), "have verified a fact regarding fowls and birds, according to which these creatures are refractory to human tuberculosis. Cultures of bacilli, pus, and fragments of tubercles, either direct from the human body or after passage through that of the guinea-pig or rabbit, when injected into fowls, always gave only purely local lesions which lasted sometimes more than two years. But the same effects were produced by injecting dead bacilli. This similarity of action between living and dead bacill suggested that the former were killed by the secretions of the fowls. Special experiments show that the bacilli subjected to this action remain alive. The blood is equally without action on the cultures. But this blood injected into guinea-pigs communicated no preventive or curative property. Messrs. Achard and Lannelongue also inoculated guinea-pigs with the serum of birds that had been inoculated with tuberculosis for several weeks, but without result."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE value of the gold exported from the Transvaal last year is, according to the latest official reports, over $43,000,000. During the last twelve years $210,000,000 worth of gold has been sent out of the country.

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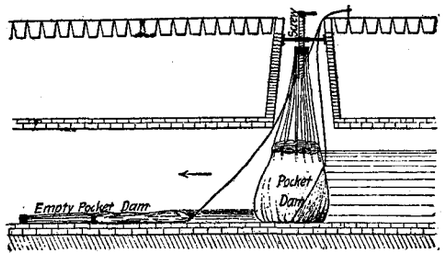
A DEVICE FOR FLUSHING SEWERS.

THE following description of an ingenious device for flushing sewers, invented by M. G. Wittevrongel, city engineer of Antwerp, Belgium, and called by him a "pocket dam," is taken, with the accompanying illustration, from *Engineering News* (April 29):

"This device consists of a tarred canvas bag with dimension varying with the diameter of the sewer and of the manhole. The mouth of this bag is held by a number of small wire ropes attached to a nut which in turn has passing through it a strong screw, held in the mouth of the manhole by an adjustable clamp.



BAG FOR FLUSHING SEWERS.

The bag, lowered into the manhole and held in position as described, is then filled with water from the city mains. The sides of the bag are thus pressed firmly against the sides of the sewer and form a dam; when the water has been thus raised sufficiently in the sewer, the screw is released as quickly as possible and the bag falls to the bottom of the sewer under the pressure of the water. A cord attached to the bottom of the bag enables it to be withdrawn through the manhole.

"This device has been found to be very economical in sewers which have a sufficient water supply for the purpose. By this process a sewer, 6½ feet in diameter, 11,480 feet long, and having in it a mean depth of mud of 1.64 feet was cleaned out at a cost of 0.07 francs per lineal meter, or less than ½ cent per lineal foot."

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF HIGH-FREQUENCY CURRENTS.

THE interesting experiments of D'Arsonval on alternating currents of electricity and their effects on the human body were described in these columns in detail when they were first made, several years ago. It will be remembered that the French physiologist's most striking discovery was the fact that if the currents only alternate fast enough they are hardly felt by the person through whom they pass, altho up to a certain point they are more surely fatal the higher the frequency of oscillation. M. D'Arsonval has continued his investigations, and now gives us reason to hope that currents of this kind may be of great use in the treatment of disease. In a recent communication to the International Society of Electricians he established the following facts, as noted in *Science*, May 7:

"He showed the powerful inductive effects which can be obtained with these [high-frequency] currents. A striking experiment consists of placing three lamps in tension and allowing the current to pass through the body. These currents cause no sensations, and a man placed in a circuit does not feel that he is traversed by the currents which brilliantly illuminate the lamps. The principal results of this electrification are an augmentation of the oxidations in the organism and an increase in the production of heat. A subject who, under ordinary conditions, eliminates 17 to 21 liters [15 to 19 quarts] of carbonic acid per hour throws off 37 liters [33 quarts] after having been submitted to this action. High-frequency currents do not act solely upon the surface of the body, but also profoundly upon the interior. All of these results have been obtained upon a number of subjects by MM. Apostoli and Charin. M. d'Arsonval cited, in closing, the action exercised upon microbes and bacteria by these currents. The microbes and bacilli are modified, and the toxins are killed and transformed to vaccine. MM. d'Arsonval and Charin hope by this method to arrive at a direct treatment for the interior of the bodies of patients suffering with zymotic disease, and experiments to this end have begun."

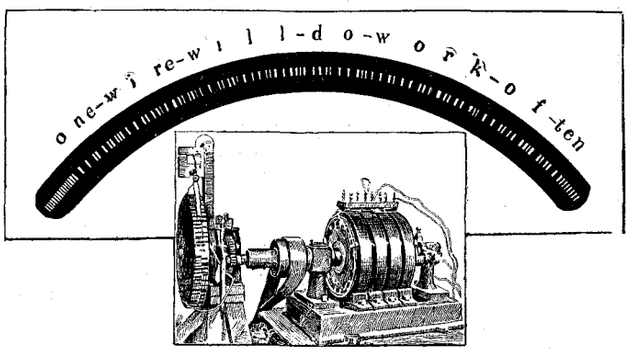
RAPID TELEGRAPHY.

THE device for rapid telegraphy invented recently by Lieut. George O. Squier, United States army, and Mr. Albert C. Crehore has been attracting attention not only among electricians, but among the general public. Their method, described by the inventors at a recent meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, is thus epitomized in *The World* (New York, May 2) by Garrett P. Serviss:

"The first great novelty presented by the new system of telegraphy is that it employs the alternating electric current, which is now used for transmitting power to a distance. This form of current may be represented, for the purpose of illustration, by a series of waves alternately rising above or sinking below a fixed level. These waves are produced, of course, with extreme rapidity, hundreds and even thousands in a second.

"Now the new system takes advantage of the fact that it is possible, by a mechanical arrangement, to interrupt these electric waves and then permit them to resume their vibration without stopping the flow of the current which produces them. Since the crest of each wave rises just as high above the mean level as its trough sinks below it, and since all the waves are equal, it is evident that if the interruption is applied the instant when a wave drops to the mean level and is released again at the instant when the wave rises to the same level, and this process is continued regularly, the result will be a series of alternate transmissions and interruptions all of equal length.

"Now this can be varied by causing the interruption to last either for half a wave-length or for a wave-length and a half and so on, the result being a series of transmissions and interruptions



From the Copyrighted Magazine of the New York *Sunday World*.

of the current bearing definite ratio to one another. It is only necessary that the effects of this series of interruptions and transmissions should be translated into some form of dots and dashes in order that the ordinary telegraphic symbols may be transmitted by the alternating current.

"But evidently the human hand could never open and close the circuit with perfect regularity hundreds of times in a second. This difficulty is avoided (and, in fact, one object of the invention, as we have seen, is to get rid of the human hand and substitute something swifter) by means of a strip of perforated paper placed on a revolving wheel and so arranged that brushes, pressing upon the circumference of the wheel, drop through the perforations and complete the circuit at just the proper instants.

"By a prearranged code, resembling the Morse alphabet for instance, the successive interruptions and transmissions are made to represent letters and words. But instead of being sent at the rate of twenty words per minute they fly at the rate of 3,000 or even 6,000 words per minute."

The message is received by causing the electric impulses to operate a shutter that controls a beam of light, which thus records it photographically on a moving sensitive film. The speed of the method is thus illustrated by Mr. Serviss:

"Some idea of the marvelous quickness of action involved in the polarizing receiver just described may be formed from a statement of what has been done with it when used to measure the

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velocity of a projectile while yet inside the bore of a cannon just after the gun has been fired. This is effected by an electric connection. In one case seven separate records were photographed, showing the position of the projectile at seven points in the gun, while it was moving over a distance of one foot ten and a half inches! And successive photographs of the projectile, showing it at intervals of only an inch and a half in its motion of advance, have been made! In this case the exposures were less than a thousandth of a second apart!"

The Electrical World, May 8, in discussing editorially the system of Lieutenant Squier and Mr. Crehore, is of the opinion that no mechanical device, such as this, will supersede the methods now in use. The reasons it gives are these:

"The difficulty with all such systems is that, while the transmission of signals between the termini of the line is rapid, the preparation of the signals for transmission and their subsequent translation at the receiving end occupy quite as much time as the ordinary Morse method of telegraphy. These difficulties, which are apparently considerable, have worked against the extension of machine methods in telegraphy in this country and elsewhere, altho these have been known and in more or less successful operation for a considerable length of time. The desideratum in telegraphy is unquestionably that method which will require the least average time between the actual writing of the message in the place of business of the sender and its delivery in legible form in the hands of the recipient. It seems more than likely that the loss of time required by the translation of messages into a formal system of signals at the sending end and its transcription from the received signals into typewriting, or some other legible and easily read manuscript, for the benefit of the recipient, will more than compensate for the gain in time of actual transmission upon the wire. . . .

"While it is true that such a system would result, as these authors have pointed out, in a great increase in the capacity of many lines, yet it is doubtful if it would prove as flexible as the methods now in use, or would as readily adapt itself to the requirements of ordinary business conditions. The telegraph and the long-distance telephone occupy distinct positions without appearing to encroach very much upon each other's territory. Where great haste in the transmission of intelligence is required, the long-distance telephone has come to be looked upon as the proper means, since a conversation with an interchange of questions and replies may be had by its agency in much less time than by the most improved machine telegraphic methods conceivable. At the same time the ordinary form of telegraph has proven its utility over and over again by the fact that a permanent record of the message sent is preserved through its agency at both the sending and receiving points. Whether the machine telegraph could find a field for itself intermediate between these two is hard to prophesy, but it hardly seems likely that business men could be induced to use the rather cumbersome method indicated by these authors for the preparation of their letters, or would universally employ operators skilled in the preparation of such messages."

A Substitute for Amputation.—"A new and simple mode of treatment has been introduced in France," says *The Medical Times*, "by which, it is claimed, a large proportion of injured limbs now usually amputated, can be saved. The method, which is due to Dr. Reclus, was recently described before the French Congress of Surgery, and is thus explained:

"'Whatever the extent or gravity of the lesions, he never, under any circumstances, amputates the injured limb, but merely wraps it in antiseptic substances by a veritable embalming process, leaving nature to separate the dead from the living tissues. This method of treatment possesses the double advantage of being much less fatal than surgical exaresis, and of preserving for the use of the patient, if not the entire limb, at any rate a much larger part than would be left after amputation.

"'He advocates this very conservative treatment on account of the excellent effects of hot water, which he uses freely. After the skin has been shaved and cleansed from all fatty substances by ether, etc., in the usual way a jet of hot water 60° to 62° C. (140° to 144°), but not higher, is made to irrigate all the injured surfaces and to penetrate into all the hollows and under all the detached parts of the wound without exception. This is the only way of removing all clots and to wash away all foreign bodies, together with the micro-organisms they may contain. The advantages of hot water at this high temperature are threefold: First, hot water at this temperature is antiseptic, heat greatly increases the potency of antiseptic substances; second, it is hemostatic [blood-stanching]; third, it helps to compensate for the loss of heat resulting from the bleeding, and especially from the traumatic shock. After the "embalming" process, and the dead tissue has been separated from the living, the surgeon has nothing to do except to divide the bone at a suitable spot. According to Reclus the results attained are remarkable.'"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IN recent experiments described before the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at Washington, April 20–22, Prof. Arthur W. Wright of Yale endeavored by new and more powerful methods to detect the refraction of Roentgen rays, but without success. He was also unable to observe their polarization, but observed evidences of diffraction.

"PROF. ELMER GATES, of Washington, claims to have produced an absolutely perfect vacuum by filling a very infusible test-tube with a glass melting at much lower temperature. Then by inverting the test-tube and partially withdrawing the molten glass by suction, a space was left which, when the glass had solidified, was claimed to be perfectly vacuous."

"THE governor of Florida has issued a call for a National Fisheries Congress to assemble at Tampa, Fla., on the 19 of January, 1898," says *Science*. "The National Fishery Commission will take a prominent part in the proceedings, and the governors of the different States are requested to send delegates. Governor Bloxham states that it is necessary to devise means to save from total extinction many varieties of valuable food-fish."

"DR. NANSEN lectured before the German Geographical Society on April 3," says *Science*. "The society bestowed upon him the gold Humboldt medal. It was also announced that the Emperor had conferred upon him the gold medal for science and art, 'the highest distinction which can be bestowed in Germany for peaceful achievements.' Dr. Nansen subsequently lectured at Copenhagen before the Danish Geographical Society, and received from the King the gold medal of merit with the royal crown."

"AT a recent meeting of the [London] Physical Society," says *Industries and Iron*, "Dr. Thompson exhibited specimens of a heat-indicating paint composed of a double iodid of copper and mercury, originally discovered twenty years ago by a German physicist. At ordinary temperatures the paint is red, but when heated to 97° C. [206° F.] it turns black. Paper painted with this composition, and warmed at a stove, exhibits the change in a few seconds. A yellow double iodid of silver and mercury is even more sensitive to heat; changing from yellow to dark red at a temperature of 45° C. [113° F.]. Many suggestions have been made from time to time as to the utility of such a paint; for instance, it has been suggested that it might be used on machine bearings to give warning of their heating, but we opine that the costliness of the material would in a great degree prevent its adoption either for this or any other of the numerous purposes to which it might otherwise be well applied."

Discussing the question whether it is ever justifiable for the physician to hasten death in case of great suffering, *The British Medical Journal* asserts that, contrary to general belief, remedies that relieve pain usually lengthen life rather than shorten it. Says *The Journal*: "The central issue is whether hopeless agony is to be extended by the physician for so long a time as the resources of his art and the pitilessness of Nature may prescribe; or whether such a life may be actively or passively abbreviated. That in the last hours we sometimes cease to trouble the sufferer is no doubt true, and in so far as we do this we may now and then conspire to let drop a few hours of a life. But even this is less frequent than is supposed; for our more experienced readers are aware that even in such cases remedies which would prolong life do so after a method which tends likewise to soothe its pains. For instance the dexterous insertion of a cordial enema may not only prolong life by a few hours, but will also relieve the agony of death; as a rule, relief and extension of the last agony are coincident."

THE following account of experiments made at Shoeburyness, England, by the officers of the ordnance department and the superintendent of experiments at the school of gunnery on the one hand and the officers of the school of military ballooning at Aldershot on the other, is given in *The Scientific American*: "A captive balloon was sent up over the estuary of the Thames, attached by a cable of about 700 yards to a boat loaded with ballast, which was set adrift on the water. The weather was somewhat boisterous, and the morning dull and hazy. The field-piece was placed on the marsh land beyond the school of gunnery, from where the firing took place. The distance of range was ascertained to be about 4,000 yards. . . . Shrapnel shell was used, and good practise was made from the first. On the sixth round, however, excellent elevation and direction and distance were obtained, and the shell was observed to burst almost immediately over the balloon. After oscillating for a few seconds, the balloon was observed to be collapsing, and then it gradually fell. Its descent was slow, and, as far as could be judged, had the car contained any occupants, it is possible they would have sustained but little, if any, injury had the balloon fallen on land. . . . It was impossible to ascertain the extent of the injury which was done to the balloon itself, but the wicker car appeared to have sustained little or no damage."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

REACTION IN GERMANY AGAINST "HIGHER CRITICISM."

AT all the universities of Germany modern Bible criticism in some shape or form holds undisputed sway. In all these twenty-two famous seats of learning there is not a single Old-Testament scholar who claims for Moses even the substance of the Pentateuch, or ascribes to the Isaiah of history the second portion of his book, or recognizes the authenticity of Daniel. While there is a vast difference between the Greifswald, Rostock, and Erlangen men on the one hand and those of nearly all the other universities on the other in reference to the principles of biblical criticism, yet practically there is an agreement on the rejection of old traditional views in reference to the origin and literary history of the Old-Testament books. The only university man who has made a determined attack on the methods of modern biblical criticism is Professor Klostermann, of the University of Kiel. He has in recent months been publishing a series of articles in the *Neue kirchliche Zeitschrift*, of Leipsic, under the title "Beiträge zur Entstehungsgeschichte des Pentateuchs" ("Contributions to the History of the Development of the Pentateuch"), of which series the seventh number appeared in the issue of March, 1897, with more yet to follow. Nevertheless there is a considerable reaction in Germany toward conservatism, as has been noted in these pages, tho it finds no inspiration in the universities. This reaction comes almost entirely from the rank and file of the clergy. Probably the most determined opponent of the newer criticism is Pastor Zahn, of Stuttgart (not to be confounded with Professor Zahn, of the University of Erlangen). Zahn is a leader of the Reformed Church in the Fatherland, and represents a type of criticism agreeing in almost all details with that of Professor Green of Princeton, recognized also in Europe as the foremost champion of conservative criticism, where also some of his works have appeared in translations. Zahn is especially earnest in his attacks on the pentateuchal theories of the day, but often bitter, as is especially seen in his work entitled "The Craze [*Wahn*] of Modern Criticism."

The reaction in a somewhat different shape is represented by the works of Pastor Rupprecht, who has just completed the publication of a three-volume series on the pentateuchal problem, entitled "Des Rätsel Lösung" ("The Solution of the Problem"). The first volume is a direct attack on the whole Wellhausen scheme; the second goes to show that Christ and the New Testament distinctly recognize the historical revealed character of the Old, and that it is accordingly a matter of conscience for the Christian to do the same; the third volume examines in detail the Old Testament itself, claiming that it too throughout teaches substantially the Mosaic authorship of these books. In these books conservative thought has undoubtedly found its ablest expression as against modern criticism of the Scriptures. So good an authority as Professor Zöckler, of the University of Greifswald, in his journal, the *Beweis des Glaubens*, the leading apologetical periodical published, in the issue of February, plainly states that Rupprecht's works are a scholarly achievement and that he gives the newer criticism such blows that it will be impossible for its representatives to ignore the reaction that has now set in on all sides.

Another expression of the same determination to undermine the canons and results of this radical criticism that has reigned supreme for a decade and more is a work by Pastor Bestmann, entitled "Entwickelungsgeschichte des Reiches Gottes" ("History of the Development of the Kingdom of God"). This work, also a scholarly production, aims to demonstrate that the purely literary methods of modern criticism are scientifically wrong, and consequently lead to totally wrong results. The proper method of unfolding the actual history of the Old Testament, according to Bestmann, is by the analysis of the religious thought of these books, and this can best be done by determining upon the real religious contents of the Psalms, followed by the prophets. In this way Bestmann reaches results that run directly counter to those current in critical circles now, altho he does not deny the right of a literary analysis of the sources. His researches go to show, however, how the dissatisfaction with the radical criticism is spreading.

This fact makes all the more significant the words and results of Professor Harnack in his latest production, "Chronology of Early Christian Literature" ("Chronologie der altchristlichen Literatur"), already noted in these pages. Harnack is himself a critic of the critics; yet his results as here given are such as to thoroughly surprise and please conservative Christians. He declares that the attempt to explain the origin and development of early Christianity by assuming that the New-Testament books were "a tissue of deceptions and frauds" and late in appearance, has utterly broken down. He further states that "the problems of the future lie in the domain of history and not of literary criticism." It had been known for the past twelve months that Harnack, easily the most influential theological professor in Germany, had in his university lectures become very much more conservative; in this volume he for the first time demonstrates this in public print.

These strong anticritical tendencies in Germany, of which a few samples have been cited, are not confined to the literary field, but are agitating the church of the Fatherland to such an extent as to be the "burning question" of the day. Lecture courses have been established, *e.g.*, in Stuttgart, to counteract the influence of the negative criticism taught at the universities; the "professor question," *i.e.*, the question whether the church dare allow radical critics to teach the biblical branches at these universities, is in the foreground of discussion; "punishment professors" (*Strafprofessoren*), *i.e.*, professors of a conservative type appointed by the Government at universities where liberal professors hold the regular chairs, in order that students may have an opportunity to hear the old views also, are found at more than one of these institutions.

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES AT WEST POINT.

CONSIDERABLE feeling was aroused in various denominational quarters by an order issued from the War Department during the latter part of President Cleveland's administration, granting the Roman Catholics the privilege of erecting a chapel for their own use on the government grounds at West Point. Some vigorous protests were entered against this action on the ground that such a concession to the Roman Catholics savored of favoritism and involved a recognition of sectarian differences foreign to the genius of our institutions. The difficulty, such as it was, came over into the domain of the new Secretary of War, Mr. Alger, for final settlement. He has replied to the protests by announcing that no favoritism will be shown to any denomination in the matter of chapel-building at West Point. All other denominations, he says, wishing to build a chapel on the grounds will be accorded a site equally as good as that of the Roman Catholic chapel.

Referring to this disposition of the case, the New York *Observer* (Presbyterian, New York) says:

"This sounds fair enough, apart from the question of the right to accord such privileges to any one on what is government property. And perhaps the honored Secretary of War expects the word to run around the circle of Protestant denominations: 'Now is our chance to go in!' But really the offer is an empty privilege. Protestants are divided into many sects, but these are not so inimical one to another as the Roman Catholics would sedulously represent. And so long as an Episcopal service of an evangelical, rather than formally ritualistic, sort is maintained at the post chapel, as we presume is now the case, no other Protestant denomination [sentence is left unfinished, as here.—*Editor* LITERARY DIGEST]. The spectacle of a miscellaneous row of representative chapels at the beautiful Point, from the great splurge of a building which the Roman Catholics are sure to put up in the most conspicuous position if they get the chance, down to the diminutive conventicle of some extreme anti-ritualist dreamer, would certainly be one to make visitors smile and angels weep. Really, the proposition of the Secretary of War has a touch of subdued humor to it. He must know he is offering an undesired privilege to Protestants. But is he thinking of the Roman Catholic vote in taking this stand? We do not want to say it. At any rate, it is not a question of religious privileges for Catholic soldiers, as they have always been free to hold service in a hall on

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the post. This hall, however, was inconspicuous, and retired in location, and Roman Catholicism must always be advertising itself. But such advertising should be done at its own and not at government expense, or by utilization of government privileges."

The Journal and Messenger (Baptist, Cincinnati) is no less dissatisfied with Secretary Alger's decision than its New York contemporary. It can see no good reason, it says, why thirty or forty or more chapels should be erected for the accommodation of the comparatively small number of cadets and others belonging to each particular denomination. A union religious service ought to be maintained at West Point, it says, and for this one chapel is enough. As to other aspects of the situation, it says:

"We are not informed as to the rules governing the use of the chapel at West Point, but presume that it is now used largely by the Episcopal and the Roman Catholic priesthood. If the Romanists leave it, the probabilities are that it will fall into the hands of Episcopalians, since the chaplain of that post is usually of that sect. In any case, the worship observed there is likely to be ritualistic and scenic. Comparatively few of the cadets can be presumed to be members of any evangelical denomination, and their religious convictions are not deep. Under the influence of the ritual and the scenery, they are likely to fall into the ways of either the Roman Catholic or the Protestant Episcopal Church, and thus our army will be churchized. We can only wish that the evangelical denominations might unite in the erection of the best chapel possible there, and the maintenance of the best and most thoroughly evangelical pulpit and pastoral ministrations. No one of them can well do it alone, nor is it altogether desirable that one of them should. But if there is anywhere a place for a union church and a union service, it is at West Point, under present circumstances. Those young men who are to occupy so important positions in the affairs of the nation ought to be distinctly taught the differences between Romanism and Protestantism, between ritualism and the Gospel of Christ. It is noticeable that, at the present time, a large number of the officers of the army are Roman Catholics, and a still larger proportion are Episcopalians, so far as they are anything. And the fact is due largely to the influences brought to bear upon them at West Point."

Caustic Attack on Professor Drummond.—The London *Saturday Review* arouses the wrath of the late Professor Drummond's friends with the following contemptuous words:

"The late Henry Drummond had a heart of gold and lips from which came forth oil and honey. He was the bagman of evangelical religion, and by day affected the loudest checked tweeds and the company of the Earl of Aberdeen, while by night, always in full evening dress, he read the Bible and his own works to enraptured audiences. So far his blameless career was unworthy the chronicling. But it chanced that a Free-Church-training institution, in Glasgow, dispensed natural science by means of a 'professor' to divinity students. Mr. Drummond was that professor, and, naturally, fell to reconciling his notion of evolution with his notion of Calvinistic theology. The publication of the new scheme of salvation in book-form was a great day for Scotland. Darwin had been a tough nut to crack, and behold him turned into an agreeable comfit fitted to eat in church. The book sold by the hundred thousand; it was easy to read, placing no strain on the intellect; it tossed aside the specters of evolution with an easy familiarity that brought happy tears of contrition into the eyes of honest doubters. Drummond at once recognized his position in the hierarchy of science; there remained but to make a journey in the tropics, like Huxley and Wallace and Darwin. He visited the Scotch mission stations in East Africa, and his 'Tropical Africa' supplied naturalists with any evidence that was wanting as to his qualifications and abilities in science. It served with the public, however, and prepared the way for the unspeakable 'Ascent of Man.'"

Being taken to task by one of its readers for this "offensively personal" and "distinctly cruel" attack, the editor explains as follows:

"We do not doubt that the late Professor Drummond was an amiable man and a treasure to his friends, and our note set forth that belief. On the other hand, his shallow views secured for him a most widespread popularity with those to whom argument does not appeal. Accordingly we chose the method of ridicule. A sharp weapon was needed to prick the bubble, and if Mr. Carr were to compare the relative spaces devoted in the press to Professor Drummond and to Professor Sylvester—a great scientific genius who died in the same week—it may dawn on him that the sharpest satire against the followers of Professor Drummond may be salutary."

A LIBERAL VIEW OF HARNACK'S NEW BOOK.

THE conservatives have been prompt in turning to advantage the admissions made in their behalf by Dr. Harnack in his new volume on New-Testament chronology (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 17, May 1). In the opinion of Rev. Dr. B. W. Bacon, of Yale Divinity School, the use they have made of the book was not only prompt, but unwarranted. He gives Harnack's statement, in the preface, to which so much significance has been attached by Dr. Behrends and others, which is as follows:

"There was a time—the great mass of the public is still living in such a time—in which people felt obliged to regard the oldest Christian literature, including the New Testament, as a tissue of deceptions and falsifications. That time is past. For science it was an episode in which she learnt much, and after which she has much to forget. The results of the following investigations go in a 'reactionary' direction still further beyond what may be called the middle position of the criticism of the day. The oldest literature of the church is, in the main points, and in most of its details, from the point of view of literary history, veracious and trustworthy. In the whole New Testament there is probably but a single writing which can be called, in the strictest sense of the word, pseudonymous—the Second Epistle of Peter."

Harnack also adds: "We are without doubt embarked on a retrograde movement toward tradition;" for "the chronological framework in which tradition has arranged documents from the Pauline Epistles down to Irenæus is in all main points right."

Regarding the comments that have been made on these statements, Dr. Bacon (in *The Outlook*) says:

"From various quarters we catch the sound of voices, lifted but yesterday to bewail the seemingly irresistible advance of biblical criticism, which the perusal of a dozen pages of the present work, or it may be only of some review, has sufficed already to tune to the exultant proclamation that criticism is on the point of surrender to the ultra-orthodox. Startling news (perhaps 'delayed in transmission'), the school of Baur is dead! Harnack is seen bowing to the victor's yoke, and behind him comes the long train of humbled and penitent critics, the Old-Testament critics no less than the New."

As a matter of fact, says Dr. Bacon further, Baur's work, on which Dr. Harnack's conclusions tend to throw discredit, had already become "almost universally regarded as belonging to a past stage of the science [of biblical criticism], a stage of interest chiefly for the equally indispensable and imperishable lessons of method which it taught." Comparing Harnack's conclusions with those of Pfleiderer, Hilgenfeld, Weizsäcker, Holtzmann, and Jülicher, one can not but be amused at the avidity with which the partially informed have accepted Dr. Harnack's avowal that the Tübingen type of criticism is antiquated as equivalent to a repudiation of modern literary and historical criticism. Dr. Bacon continues:

"Modern New-Testament criticism, tho gladly acknowledging with our author its indebtedness to Baur, is no longer bound to his special theory; Old-Testament criticism never was. The contrast which Harnack so candidly points out as a 'retrograde movement' means anything but submission. His over-hasty readers are simply blinded by their own eagerness when they discover a white flag on the derelict hulk of the Tübingen theory, and announce the surrender of the enemy's flagship. The atti-

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tude of welcome to the leader of a host of penitent critics reclaimed is destined to prove awkward when the extended arms embrace the vacant air."

In the same issue of *The Outlook*, the editor explains a little more clearly to the lay reader the significance of Dr. Harnack's conclusions, as viewed from a liberal standpoint. Says the writer (presumably Dr. Lyman Abbott):

"Harnack would be surprised to find himself quoted as a witness against Wellhausen, and Wellhausen would be not less surprised to find himself identified as belonging to the school of Baur.

"Baur approached the New Testament with a theory—that there was in the Apostolic Church a hot battle between the Pauline and the Petrine factions, and that a large proportion of the New-Testament books were written in a polemical spirit, and as a makeweight in that controversy. Wellhausen and Harnack approach the Bible without any preconceived theory to ascertain, by a critical study of its contents, in accordance with the literary and historical canons applied to the study of other literatures, what are the dates, the objects, and the nature of the various books, and who were their probable authors. Applied to the Old Testament, this method has proved, to the satisfaction of substantially all who employ it, that the rabbinical traditions respecting the Old Testament are generally untrustworthy and must be abandoned. Applied by Harnack to the New Testament, this method indicates to his satisfaction that the Christian traditions respecting the New Testament are largely trustworthy and may be accepted—albeit he corrects them in some important particulars.

"The conclusion that the Christian traditions concerning the New Testament are trustworthy is not in the least inconsistent with the conclusion that the rabbinical traditions concerning the Old Testament are untrustworthy. Harnack is not an authority against either the literary and scientific method of biblical criticism pursued by such scholars as Wellhausen, Cheyne, and Driver, or against the conclusions which they have reached respecting the date and authorship of the Old-Testament books.

"Nor is there anything novel in the discrediting of Baur. It would be difficult to mention any thoroughly modern scholar who accepts Baur's conclusions or approaches the New Testament with Baur's dogmatic presuppositions.

"The value of Harnack's work lies chiefly in the fact that he pushes the dates of some important events, such as Paul's conversion, and some important books, such as First Corinthians, back nearer to the resurrection of Jesus Christ than they have been heretofore placed, and makes it still more difficult than before to entertain the opinion that belief in the resurrection was the result of a dogmatic tendency or grew up as a myth."

The Charges Against Dr. Watson.—Among other authorities depended upon by Dr. Moore, who raised the question of heresy against Dr. Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), was *The Independent* of New York. Referring to this fact, *The Independent* says it could hardly believe its eyes when it saw itself so quoted, and that the matter is "really too absurd to be angry over." The quotation was from its remarks on Mr. Seward's proposition to make a certain extract from Dr. Watson's "Mind of the Master," a "doctrinal basis of union" among the churches. *The Independent* remarked that this extract was no theological creed, but simply an ethical creed, on which any theist, Trinitarian, Unitarian, and perhaps Buddhist, Mohammedan, or Jew might stand. After recalling these facts the editor adds:

"*The Independent* has never imagined that what has been called 'Ian Maclaren's Creed' was meant to be a theological expression of his faith. It was a noble expression of the purpose of Christian life, not of Christian belief; and there are times—and they come often—when the utterance of the purpose of Christian life is vastly more important than any formulation of creed. Certainly we have only admiration and approval to express for Dr. Watson, whether as a religious teacher or as a writer of romance."

The Outlook says that Dr. Watson, whom the English Presbyterians have refused to consider a heretic, is the same kind of a man the American Presbyterians would not long ago have convicted, and adds:

"It is intimated in the English papers that the inspiration of the movement against Dr. Watson came from this country. It would not be surprising, in view of the many articles which have appeared in our papers. But, wherever the movement started, it has reached the only end that was possible among English Presbyterians. We will continue to read the 'Bonnie Brier Bush' and the 'Mind of the Master' in the consciousness that their author has behind him the confidence not only of his own church and denomination, but of nearly all his Christian brethren in his own country."

ARE THERE TOO MANY MINISTERS?

IN the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST for May 1 was given the substance of a communication which appeared in *The Evening Post* (April 17), in which the writer proposed the formation of "A Society for the Decrease of the Ministry." Some of the points adduced as an argument for fewer ministers were: "the all-pervasive restlessness and discontent" of the ministry, so great that "a prominent officer of a missionary society is reported to have said that in all his visitations of the clergy of a certain State he had failed to discover a single incumbent who did not wish to make a change"; "the underlying anxiety for prospective bread and butter;" the disgraceful "scramble for place," so that "a certain Congregational church in Connecticut, with by no means an inviting future, received not less than two hundred and fifty applications, scattered all the way from Maine to California"; the existence of a "dead line" beyond fifty years of age, so that if one resigns one charge without the prospect of another in midlife with a grown-up family dependent on his salary, he is apt to remain unplaced and has to join the large company of the unemployed; the alarming growth of short-term pastorates; and the growing "commercial basis of modern church life."

The questions raised by the writer in *The Evening Post* are made the subject of discussion in several of the religious papers. Thus *The Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed, New York) says of them:

"It is plain that many of the facts on which *The Post's* correspondent builds his argument are drawn from the Congregational Church. The state of things to which he refers exists very slightly, if at all, in the Episcopal and Methodist churches, which leads to the query whether the difficulty is not more in the method of locating ministers than in the excess of the supply. The inadequate method, or lack of method in the Congregational and Presbyterian system, whereby voluntariness both in the ministry and the churches is carried to the extreme, and no supervising agency exists by which each church is provided with a pastor and each minister with a church, must be held responsible for very many of the infelicities cited to prove that there are too many ministers. A better system of supplying churches with pastors and facilitating changes would do much to cure the evils complained of, check restlessness, and abolish the dead line.

"The real complaint of the writer would seem to be against beneficiary aid to students for the ministry. He would appear to accept it as certain that many are led to embrace the ministry because of the temptation this aid offers for the gaining of an education and hence a lowering of the standard in those who take up the work. The serving for a series of years on the examining board of one theological seminary, and a tolerably wide opportunity of observation within one denomination leads to the assertion that there is only a slight ground for this objection. The effect of the assistance given, guarded as it is at the beginning and throughout the course, is no more detrimental to the quality of the ministry, than the government aid at West Point and Annapolis to its military and naval officers. That the system is susceptible of abuse, and sometimes is abused, may be conceded, but the percentage of unworthy and useless ministers

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among the beneficiaries is no greater than among those who fully support themselves, or of the failures in other professions."

The Christian Work devoted an editorial to the same subject, in the conclusion of which it says:

"Overstated as some of 'Clergyman's' propositions are, it is yet true that there is competition in the ministry, and far too much of it. But it is also true that the cause of all lies in the first place with the ministers themselves, who are unwilling to go at first where they are most needed, or who, securing a pulpit, show themselves unable to keep it. Then it must be admitted the want of power on the part of non-Episcopal church government to assign ministers to some particular work is still another factor in the equation. All of these are matters which should engage the attention of the several denominations immediately interested. But it may be assumed at the outset that the condition of ministers is not to be met by simply lessening the number of students in the ministry, altho we agree with the opinion that youths of negative character and mediocre attainments should not be coaxed into the Gospel ministry, and we look forward to the time when the theological seminaries of the country shall adopt more rigid standards than prevail in some quarters. And certainly not for an instant is the proposition to be listened to that those who do graduate capable for pastoral service shall be deprived of the blessedness and helpfulness of the family relation. In the light of what the world has already seen of celibate clergy such a suggestion should not receive the slightest attention."

JOWETT'S "SPIRIT OF UNIVERSAL DOUBT."

THE "Life of Jowett" that has recently been issued in England has aroused a great deal of interest on that side of the water. Most of this interest attaches to the character of the theology of the late Master of Balliol, which was of a kind to give much offense to orthodox churchmen. *The Spectator*, in drawing a comparison between Jowett and Maurice, has elicited a number of communications in which dissent from the editor's view is exhibited, and the differences between the two men pointed out. In one such communication signed by "Oxoniensis," we find the following compact statement of Jowett's religious attitude:

By courtesy of *The Review of Reviews*.
THE LATE BENJAMIN JOWETT, MASTER OF BALLIOL.

"The most remarkable feature in the life and teaching of Maurice I believe to have been his entire confidence in the historical truth of Christianity; and tho the warmth of his faith may sometimes have led him into what Jowett rather contemptuously describes as 'mysticism,' his one object was to impress upon his readers the entire certainty of the life, the miracles, the resurrection of Jesus. Now it certainly would not be just to say that Jowett had not a deep reverence for the character of Christ, or that he was not what Professor Campbell calls 'profoundly attached to Christianity.' But what are we to call that Christianity which discards all belief in miracles, including, of course, the birth and resurrection of Christ, which, in speaking of Him, 'feels it impossible to concentrate our attention *on a person scarcely known to us*, who lived 1,800 years ago,' and of whom he asks, 'Did not St. Paul idealize Christ, and do we suppose that all which he says of Him is simply matter of fact?' and adds, 'How far can we individualize Christ, or is He only the perfect image of humanity?' I certainly doubt whether Maurice would not have received such an account of Christianity with the same 'torrent of indignation' with which you mention his having received Sir E. Strachey's description of Jowett's definition of 'Justification by Faith.'

"The above passages, however, are far from giving an idea of the spirit of universal doubt which pervades Jowett's theology. He has given himself a very curious collection of many of these in 'Notes on Religious Subjects,' written some years before his death, in which, beginning by saying that 'this is an age of facts which are disproved, *e.g.*, miracles . . . or a belief in dogmas which are mere words,' he proceeds to give some 'intellectual forms in which this new Christianity will be presented.' Let us take a few of these:

"(1) 'That we know as much as Christ did, or might know if we had given ourselves for men.'

"(2) 'That neither St. Paul nor Christ had any knowledge of a truth which can be described under the conditions of space or time different from our own.'

"(3) 'That the language of the prophets has a much nearer relation to our feelings than the language of St. Paul, and infinitely nearer than the language of dogmatic theology.'

"(4) 'That Christianity is fast becoming one religion among many. We believe in a risen Christ, not risen, however, in the sense in which a drowning man is restored to life . . . nor in any sense which we can define or explain.'

"It would be easy if your space allowed it to increase these quotations *ad infinitum*, for in fact Jowett hardly ever speaks of Christian belief without a demurrer. . . . I gladly indeed recognize that Jowett's belief in God was real and intense, even tho he suggests that 'the personality of God, like the immortality of man, may pass into an idea'; but that the utter uncertainty of his belief in every definite doctrine of Christianity must have had a most unfortunate effect on many of his ablest pupils is no matter of doubt."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE discussion in the Southern Presbyterian papers as to the proposed efforts for union with the Northern church indicates, says *The Independent*, that there is very little chance of such union. In many cases the proposition is described as nothing less than insubordination, the last assembly having taken action that settles the question absolutely without repeal.

THE greater city of New York will be the strongest Lutheran city in the world, for there will be 34 churches, 15,994 communicants, and church property valued at more than $2,000,000. There are also an orphanage, three hospitals, six immigrant missions, two homes for the aged, and a deaconess home. There will be preaching in the greater city in eight different languages—German, English, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Finnish, Livonian, and Slavonian.

JOHN FISKE has been telling the people of Minneapolis that "the last quarter of the nineteenth century has been preeminently the age of the decomposition of orthodoxy. One and all orthodox creeds are crumbling into ruins everywhere. The thought of to-day will shortly reach a plane where there will be no place nor use for orthodoxy." But he also told them that "only a few minds have learned to regard absolute freedom of thought as something to be desired."

THE visit of Cardinal Vaughan to Rome after Easter is accounted for by the *Politische Correspondenz* on the ground that the Cardinal was desirous of consulting the Pontiff regarding books placed upon the Index. It is also said that he submitted to the Holy Father the project of a collective pastoral letter from the Catholic bishops of England, which they intend to promulgate on the occasion of the thirteenth centenary of the conversion of England by St. Augustine and his companions, sent by St. Gregory the Great.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF WILHELM I. OF GERMANY.

OF the thousand and one publications called forth by the recent one hundredth birthday of Emperor Wilhelm I., the founder of the new German Empire, by all odds the most important is the "Festschrift," officially published by Professor Onckew, of the University of Giessen, the author of the standard life of the great Emperor. The book is entitled "Unser Heldenkaiser" (Our Hero-Emperor), and it has been issued in magnificent style by the Imperial press in Berlin. What gives this volume its historic significance is that we have here for the first time given to the public a series of letters written during the famous year 1870–71 by Wilhelm to his wife, the Queen Augusta. These letters were strictly private correspondence between husband and wife, and are noteworthy for the confidential communication of matters of prime historical importance. The letters have been hitherto sacredly guarded by the family of the late Emperor, and are now published in order to indicate the attitude of Wilhelm I. in those soul-stirring times. Their publication will make it necessary to rewrite some of the histories of that great war.

It has been again and again asserted that Wilhelm was forced into this war by Bismarck, and that he did not take such umbrage at the persistent appeals of Benedetti, the French Ambassador, as to risk a break with France on this account. A letter here published, dated Ems, 13, 1870, shows how incorrect such a view is. After narrating the well-known details of Benedetti's demand that Emperor Wilhelm write a semi-apologetical letter to the Emperor Napoleon, Wilhelm writes to his wife:

"Was there ever such insolence? I am to assume the rôle of a contrite sinner in this matter, and really had nothing to do with the whole candidature of Prince Leopold for the Spanish throne. This was entirely the work of Prim, who is not even mentioned. Unfortunately, our Minister in Paris, when approached with a similar demand, did not at once leave the room, but referred his questioners to Bismarck. . . . I can only conclude, from the unprecedented manner in which this whole affair is being conducted, that the French are determined, cost what it may, to challenge us to battle, and that the Emperor, in spite of himself, will be compelled to yield to his inexperienced officials. In this way matters have again assumed dangerous appearances. The Minister of Würtemberg has informed the French representative that if Prussia is attacked, all Germany will rise as a man to her support. These are noble words!"

After the declaration of war has been made by the French, Wilhelm writes:

"Well, then, the iron die has been cast much sooner than could be expected; God's ways are not our ways, and before His face I stand with a good conscience that I am not the cause of this catastrophe. His will be done and be our guide! Amen!"

From Mayence he writes to Augusta as follows:

"It is possible that the French can claim that my refusal to see Benedetti again after having received him three times in reference to the Spanish candidature is a ground for beginning a war? The fact of the matter is that I did see him a fourth time at the depot when I started for Coblenz. Indeed, the fury for war must be uncontrollable when such reasons are assigned."

The sights of the battle-field filled the venerable King with a deep feeling of the guilt of those who had caused this war. After the battles around Metz he writes to his wife:

"At such horrible sight we can not but think of those who have caused these horrors, and wonder what kind of consciences they must have. God be praised that in this respect my conscience is clear; altho one should never fail to examine himself and see in how far he has contributed to these calamities. Oh! it is a terrible struggle of soul that a leader is compelled to fight through with the others."

Probably the most significant letters in the series are those that were written about the time when at Versailles he was to become Emperor of Germany. It has been claimed again and again, and denied as often as claimed, that Wilhelm himself did not wish to become Emperor. Bismarck himself had clearly stated that the King could be won only by degrees to favor the German national idea and the reestablishment of the Empire. These letters reveal the fact that such was actually the case, strange as this must seem to the average reader. Immediately after the coronation he writes to the new Empress:

"I have just returned from the palace where the proclamation of the Empire took place. I can not tell you how sad I have felt in the last days, partly because of the great responsibilities that I was to assume, partly from grief that the title of Prussia was now to be crowded into the background. In the conference yesterday with Fritz, Bismarck, and Schleinitz I finally became so downhearted that I was just at the point of resigning all my offices and permitting Fritz [Crown Prince] to become Emperor. Only after I had in fervent prayer communed with my God and turned to Him for strength, did I gain new courage. May He cause that the hopes and expectations entertained concerning the new Empire may be fulfilled through my instrumentality. I certainly have the best will in the matter."

After the close of the war he writes:

"How God has blessed us in these seven months! It is almost impossible to believe that all this has been accomplished in so short a time. But God's hand has become more and more conspicuous, and I must constantly repeat, that we should thank and praise God that He has chosen us as the instruments of His will and purposes. Only in this sense can we glory in what has been accomplished. God be praised for His mercy!"

THE WAR AND ITS PROBABLE RESULTS.

THE capture of Volo by the Turks is thought by most people to signify that the Greco-Turkish war is practically at an end, after a duration of but little more than three weeks. Greece has appealed to the European concert for its good offices in concluding peace, and has promised to withdraw her troops from Crete at once. Already there are rumors of the demands Turkey will make upon her foe. The $45,000,000 war indemnity Turkey is said to demand is not likely to be paid, as Greece has neither money nor credit; but a modification of the frontier line in Thessaly and Epirus may be granted to the Sultan, especially as increase of territory was the object for which the Greeks invaded Turkey. It is is possible also that Russia and Germany may support the Sultan's demand for the fleet of the Greeks. The liberal press throughout Europe is not at all pleased with this decided success of the Turkish army, which is regarded as a beginning of the ascendency of conservatism throughout the world. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"The powers, having driven Greece into this war on the Thessalian frontier, have certainly succeeded in their plans. Poor little Hellas is on the brink of ruin. Her army is beaten, her strongest positions in the hands of the enemy, her finances, shaky at best, have now been placed in a hopeless condition, and Athens is already the scene of revolutionary attempts, which seriously threaten the Hellenic dynasty."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, is half sorry that the Turkish army belied its reputation for cruelty in the presence of the many newspaper correspondents who witnessed its behavior. The paper says:

"It is very remarkable that the tales regarding Turkish cruelty turn out to be unfounded. In the Turkish army reigns a discipline which could put to shame the troops of many other countries. The Turks, of course, are extremely anxious to make a favorable impression. They prove that they know the rules of civilized

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warfare, and seek to consign to oblivion their barbarities in Macedonia and Armenia. The Padisha's prestige is increased, and the division of Turkey has been put off. This is a positive danger to Europe, and nobody wins by the game except Russia. Greece has lost whatever she possessed in prestige, influence, and wealth, but the really guilty ones are the powers, who failed to settle the Cretan difficulty."

Similar expressions are made by the English Radicals. "If only," says *The Westminster Gazette*, "we could have persuaded the world that we would really fight if our wishes are not respected, all would have gone well. But the present Ministry can not persuade the powers that we mean business. The London *Economist* expresses itself (in substance) as follows:

Greece will be quiet for a long time to come, but what Europe gains in Athens she loses in Constantinople, for a victorious Abdul Hamid will be much more difficult to manage than a depressed one. The Sultan is, indeed, the only person likely to benefit by Greece's wild attempt to enlarge her boundaries. All his faults will be forgiven by his subjects. He has proven that bankrupt Turkey possesses a mighty military organization still. Yet the powers will have to insist that reforms are introduced in Turkey, even at the cost of deposing the Sultan. Perhaps Edhem Pasha is the man to introduce military rule; even that would be better than the present rule of the clique of courtiers surrounding the Sultan.

The friends of the Sultan do not believe that he will insist upon immoderate terms. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks the greatest fault committed by the anti-Turkish section is that they regard the Sultan as a fool, while he is in reality a very able man, beset by many difficulties. The *Sabah*, Constantinople, an official Turkish paper, is pleased with the fact that justice has been done the Turk. It says:

"Turkey, for the sake of peace, accepted the mediation of the powers in the Cretan question. Greece, however, spoiled all by sending her troops into Macedonia, where they committed the most bestial barbarities, until the Turkish army interfered. The fact is, Greece acted like a little boy who throws stones and then runs away. The powers could not prevent this, and Greece must bear the responsibility and consequences of her actions, which are condemned by all fair-minded people."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, thinks it should be comparatively easy to arrange peace between the combatants. The paper expresses itself, in effect, as follows:

The much-dreaded revolution in Athens will probably not take place, as M. Ralli could not do better than indorse the policy of his predecessor, Delyannis. True, the new Ministry has a very disagreeable task to perform, but not a difficult one, for it should be easy to conclude peace. Greece can get out of her unfortunate scrape with less harm than might be expected. She has not wholly lost the sympathies of Europe, and Turkey is not disposed to risk losing all by making too great demands. Turkey knows that she will not be allowed to obtain important territorial advantages. Taken altogether, Greece may be congratulated upon having escaped the most serious danger that has threatened her since her independence was assured.

Life, London, a paper whose editorials are doubly interesting because the paper circulates largely in English society and is edited by an Hungarian, has very little sympathy with King George and the Greeks. It says:

"King George was vitally interested in maintaining his position on the Hellenic throne, and in a war foresaw the readiest means to attain that end. Greek enthusiasm has been inflamed, and the patriotism of the nation appealed to for no other end. King George, as much as the Emperor Napoleon before Sedan, has realized that war was his last card to play. . . . In the East, the Greek is far from popular; as compared with the Moslem, indeed, he comes out but poorly. . . . But it is just because in those countries where the true facts are known the Greek is appraised at his true value, that his cause as opposed to Mohammedanism, a feature on which, in the present struggle, much stress has been laid, has not met with ready response from the other Christian principalities still subject to Turkish rule. Neither Servia nor Bulgaria care to see the Greek predominant, for the Turk is by no means so black as he is painted. . . . Perhaps no more striking commentary upon the ideal tolerance of the Turks could be adduced than the truly humorous fact—for history has its humors—that when finally the Turks were driven out of Hungary and the Austrians ruled the land, so bitter was their determination to uproot all the national customs and destroy the national independence that the great Rakocsy, the most Christian of Christians, the most patriotic of Magyars, did not scruple to recall the hated Moslems as preferable to the tyrannical Teuton. . . . We sympathize with the Greeks in their common cause against the Moslem, but at close quarters the Greek is scarcely worthy of the warmth of feeling which has been excited in his favor. The glamour of the classic deeds of those who in reality are not his ancestors overshadows the modern Greek unfairly. In truth he is but a poor descendant of those noble days. Throughout the East his name is far too strongly linked with brigandage."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GREEKS FROM THE TURKISH POINT OF VIEW.

NATURALLY enough the Turkish people do not waste any affection upon the Greeks at the present moment. The peculiar intensity of their dislike and contempt is nevertheless worthy of remark. This passion of despite is shown in the following extract from the *Ikdam*, a newspaper published at Constantinople. The article quoted from relates to the capture of Larissa by the Turkish army, and runs in part as follows:

"Without bringing to mind the renown of the Ottoman Government during more than six hundred years as a world-conquering power, or its present condition and position in the world, the Greeks have dared to attack it. Like the pangs which they will suffer in their final state, the pains of their defeat increase from day to day. To imagine a thing probable the impossibility of which is proven by evidence as conclusive as that of its non-existence to-day, and then to fall into longing to possess that thing, is an enterprise for none but Greeks to engage in. For they, making truth always a sacrifice to dreamings, as far back as the beginning of legend, have fixed even their religious belief upon fictions of the imagination.

"Greece could not escape from ignorance of the first principles of right, such as is involved in the supposition that the silence graciously maintained by the Ottoman Government was an opportunity to be seized. That Government, deeming peace and quiet to be of the same importance to a nation as health to the body, has shaped its policy from the beginning upon this far-sighted principle. Its aim is to defend the rights of nations, the sacred rights of the Ottoman state, and the peace of the whole world. Against such a people as the Greeks it is clear that it would not send out its overwhelming forces save for a purpose of punishment. In its desire to maintain the general peace it has used kindness and benevolence toward Greece, condoning the faults of that country as committed through lack of culture. But the Greeks, with the idea that predestination has assigned everything in the world to them, and with the wrongheadedness which is their renown from all time, have placed who knows what interpretation upon the kindly course of the Ottoman Government. It is this which has led them into such an unrighteous act as making this attack. They never reflected that those who would face their arrogance would be Ottomans.

"The Ottomans whom they have had to meet are those who, with no means of travel by sea but sailing-vessels, and with no means of transport by land but horses, went to the other end of the world in order to add one more golden page to the book of their glorious renown. Altho their feet through much marching became wounded like the breasts of their enemies and their bodies became feeble and worn with hunger; altho they had to endure every form of hardship, waiting days and months under the pains of heat, of cold, of snow and ice, yet they never turned back until they had made good before God their renown for victory. To them the upholding of the glory of God was more precious than a thousand long lives. . . .

"The Greeks, in imagination mighty conquerors, crossed the

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Imperial frontier with the idea of delivering some section of the earth from the power of the Ottomans. They did not remember that like earth taken from under the fire it would burn. They did not find their enterprise so easy as the conquest of the wide worlds of dreamland. Hence having to give up even what they possessed, they are now returning frustrated to their own place. The Imperial army, rending the curtains of the night with the flashes of the cannon at Elassona, and making the rays of dawn glitter from the blades of its sweeping sabres, has marched on crushing the enemy and still crushing him. And now by the help of God our armies have occupied Larissa. In the places which the Greeks had selected as seats where they might dream their absurd and harmless dreams of impossible victory and phantom glory, the world-conquering Ottoman heroes now take their repose.

"Was not this just what was to have been expected? In the place toward which warriors bearing the proud name of Osman direct their fierce onset, what sound is ever heard again but the sound of cannon, of guns, and of the Moslem call to prayer."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MACEDONIA AND THE "ETHNIKE HETAIRA."

SOME astonishment has been expressed over the fact that the Macedonian Christians did not assist the Greeks by a general rising against Turkish rule. Various reasons are given for this by responsible writers. The most weighty seems to be that the Mohammedan Macedonians, who were badly armed on former occasions, are now well equipped, and would resist a Christian rising. Another important consideration is that Greece wants to make Macedonia a Greek province, but the Greeks are not at all popular among the other Christian races. A third reason is that Turkish administration has really improved much, and the Christians do not wish to risk everything. The *Kreuz Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Macedonia is inhabited by a conglomerate of nationalities. It is, indeed, very difficult to determine what nationality is strongest there. The Greeks, the Bulgarians, and the Servians claim to have a right to possess Macedonia, not to speak of the Albanians, who would prefer Macedonia to be independent, with themselves as dominant race. The three first-named nationalities would begin to fight over this Eros's apple if the Sultan's power were destroyed. Hence the diplomats of Europe feel very uncomfortable whenever Macedonia is mentioned. The powers are not anxious to perpetuate Turkish rule, but they know well enough that Macedonia would become the battle-ground on which the Balkan states would fight out their quarrels, and even Turkish rule is better than the anarchy which must follow its abolition."

The *Novoye Vremya*, referring to the rumor that a plan for the division of Macedonia was discussed in the capitals of the Balkan states, says:

"The plan for a division of Macedonia was drawn up in Belgrade. The western part of the province was intended for Servia, the east for Bulgaria. The south, including Salonica, was to be neutral territory. The Bulgarians, however, regard Macedonia as their property and will not consent to its division; they proposed instead autonomy for the province. To this neither the Servians nor the Greeks will consent, as Bulgaria's strong clerical influence in Macedonia would give her overwhelming importance. No agreement could be arrived at under these circumstances, especially as the old lion whose skin was thus to be divided is still very much alive."

The Greeks claim the province of Macedonia because the powers, at the Berlin conference in 1880, intended to give all Thessaly and southern Albania to Greece. But as Turkey refused to comply with this, the powers modified their decision. The Greeks, however, regard themselves as robbed, and the *Ethnike Hetaira* began its agitation, ending by the despatch of its legions, an act which resulted in the present war. As the people of Greece, if left alone, would hardly have attacked the Turks, the following description of the Ethnike Hetaira in the *Politische Correspondenz*, Vienna, will be of interest:

"The National League was founded by the poet Rhiga, the author of the Greek national hymn. Its aim was chiefly educational and literary, but its wealth and influence soon made it a secret political organization. While introducing education in Greece—without the efforts of this organization the present revival of the Greek language would not have been possible, as the people of Greece spoke and still speak a jargon—the Ethnike Hetaira taught the school children to regard everything Turkish with a deadly hatred. It did much to diffuse knowledge among the Greeks, but also gave them an undue impression of their own importance. The powers will probably demand that this powerful organization be disbanded, but it is doubtful that the Greek Government can do this. Its first influential members were Greeks who had fought under Napoleon I. and helped to compass the freedom of Greece. Alexander Ipsilanti was the first president. Nearly 10,000 men were armed and uniformed by this organization for the invasion of Macedonia. As the uniforms of these irregulars is very similar to that of the regular Greek army, it is very difficult to determine whether the Greek regulars took part in these raids. Many Greek cabinet ministers are members of the Ethnike Hetaira."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

KING HUMBERT'S ESCAPE.

WHEN King Humbert escaped without injury from the attack of a would-be assassin, April 22, he remarked to some gentlemen that this was one of the disagreeable consequences of his trade. The assailant, it is reported, is a criminal lunatic and has little or no influence even among the Anarchists to whom he claims to belong. King Humbert's escape, nevertheless, is interesting through the fact that it furnishes an opportunity to distinguish the friends and enemies of the Italian monarchy more clearly from the nature of their comments. It seems that the King is very popular.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says:

"Russia must be counted among the countries whose people rejoice in the lucky escape of his majesty the King of Italy. We have no reason to hide the fact that we share the pleasure of the loyal Italian people, for the reputation of the King for humanity and kindness has earned for him the respect of all nations."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The Germans have every reason to be pleased with the King's escape. King Humbert is and always has been the true friend and ally of the Empire, and may be depended upon to foster the interests of the Triple Alliance. But this is not all. King Humbert is the pattern of a constitutional monarch, and may serve as an example to all princes who are willing to regard their people as the base upon which alone their power rests."

In Catholic circles the attempt to murder the King is made the occasion to inform him that Italy can not be prosperous unless the Pope is made once more a secular prince and the church is allowed to exercise greater influence. *The Irish Catholic*, Dublin, referring to the King of Italy as "King Humbert of Piedmont, Invader of Rome," says:

"That Acciarito should have attempted to inflict vengeance for his grievance on the person of the chief or head of the social system which he has been taught by many demagogs to regard as responsible therefor, will surprise no one who understands the condition of affairs which now prevails in many parts of Italy. The Revolution, having forced upon the people, as far as it could do so, a Godless system of education, and crippled and restrained the liberties of religion and of the church, is now producing its natural results in the shape of such depraved and murderous acts as that referred to.

"It is interesting to note that at Venice the Cardinal Patriarch and the local clergy were free to celebrate a solemn service of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the preservation of the life of their sovereign. In many other districts of Italy, and, of course, in Piedmont, the priests of the church can offer similar thanks-

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giving if they feel disposed to do so, because therein King Humbert is not a mere sacrilegious usurper, but the recognized ruler of the state. In Rome things are different. There Humbert of Savoy is no king, and the church can not accord him that recognition which she may do elsewhere. What has been witnessed in Venice and elsewhere is only an example of what would take place generally throughout the peninsula, if only King Humbert had ere this put an end to the situation created at Rome by his father, Victor Emmanuel."

The Socialists of Italy are highly incensed over Acciarito's deed. The *Avanti*, Rome, says:

"Such attempts at assassination are not only useless, they are altogether harmful to the progress of the social revolution. No Royalist could have done more to strengthen the monarchy than this unfortunate attempt. King Humbert has never been so popular as since Acciarito's attack upon his life. Everywhere demonstrations of loyalty are the order of the day, and the man who dares to say anything against the royal house is sure to suffer. A helpless printer, who spoke against the King, was immediately attacked by the brutal mob."

This freedom of opinion on the part of the Socialist editor led to a popular demonstration against revolutionists in general, and the windows of the *Avanti* office were smashed ere the police could interfere.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"King Humbert's remarks after his escape are characteristic. They show the sense of duty of a man who did not, like other mortals, have a chance to choose his calling. The King certainly knows his 'trade.' Luckily the people have shown that they appreciate his work. The assassin wished to destroy a life, he has only succeeded in tightening the bonds of respect and esteem between the monarch and his people. And that is one of the agreeable consequences of 'the trade.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, AND HAWAII.

INCREASING international interest is evinced by the rivalry between American and Japanese interests in the Hawaiian Islands. Briefly told, the facts are as follows: The islands are inhabited by about 80,000 people. Of these 35,000 are natives, the decaying remnant of a once flourishing race; 15,000 are Japanese, 15,000 Chinese, 8,000 Portuguese, 2,000 Americans, 1,500 British, 1,100 Germans. The rest belong to various nationalities, not numerically strong enough to claim political influence. The republic established by the Americans has now practically the support of the entire Caucasian population, owing to the supposed intention of the United States to oppose any power likely to annex Hawaii. The Portuguese, mostly contract laborers, are kept thoroughly in subjection, as are also the Chinese, neither China nor Portugal being able to protect their emigrants. The Japanese, however, make use of their country's prestige to raise their political standing. The Hawaiian Government, fearing that the Japanese may succeed in their endeavors to overthrow American supremacy, has now prohibited the immigration of Japanese, sending back several vessels full of emigrants. The question is now whether the American Government will support the Americans as the paramount race, as without this support the Japanese are likely to become masters of the islands. That Japan will annex Hawaii in the face of American opposition seems unlikely. *The Japan Times*, Yokohama, which is credited as a semi-official paper, says:

"The arbitrary conduct of the Hawaiian Government in refusing the landing of Japanese has caused no small excitement here. . . . The indignation caused by the news in Tokyo is just and natural, for the Hawaiian Government's action is an affront to his nation, an affront which ought not to be passed over by the Imperial Government. . . . The little republic may rely upon the support of its powerful neighbor, but that is no reason why the matter should not be taken up by His Majesty's Government in a firm and decided manner. We trust that the necessity of such a policy is fully recognized by the present minister of foreign affairs. . . . There are some Japanese in the islands who are not coolies, and who naturally claim to exercise civil and political rights on the same footing with the residents of other nationalities. But they are a mere handful, and their political influence is practically *nil*. . . . If the Dole Cabinet has created this incident, as some persons believe, for the purpose of forcing the Government at Washington to take decided steps for annexation, there is some sense in it. But in that event its conduct will be still more reprehensible from a Japanese point of view. From whatever standpoint the matter may be regarded, it is evident that the action of the Hawaiian Government can not be passed over by Japan."

The Japan Gazette, Yokohama, does not believe that Japan will risk a struggle with the United States for the sake of Hawaii. It also acknowledges that the American element, owning nearly all the land in Hawaii, have a right to run things their own way; but it was entirely unnecessary to insult the Japanese as a people whose standing is no higher than that of barbarians. The paper concludes as follows:

"The regular way one would have thought would have been to enter into diplomatic negotiations with Japan for the purpose of having the treaty modified. Had Japan acted in such a manner with regard to foreigners the criticisms would have been severe and the protests of the diplomats of a very decided character. We can not see that the people in Hawaii can expect the United States to indorse actions so offensive."

In the English press comparisons are drawn between the methods employed by the Americans who made themselves masters of Hawaii, and the English whose attempts to obtain the Transvaal by a *coup d'état* ended so disastrously. Thus *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"The relations of the United States just now with Hawaii are peculiar. President Cleveland declined to annex the island, and the American Senate refused to allow him either to restore Queen Liliuokalani—these States could never sanction the restoration of a monarchy—or to censure the American Consul-General who, anticipating Dr. Jameson's methods, but without incurring the reprobation meted out to a British raider, had in a most undiplomatic manner got up the revolution which deposed the hapless Queen, and put in her place the present republican government under President Dole. The action of Mr. Stevens in this matter has curiously escaped the notice of the jurists and moralists who have paid so much attention to the raid upon the Transvaal; but it was precisely on all-fours, with the one exception that the American Government has condoned the illegal and high-handed conduct of its agent. Since the revolution the state of Hawaii has by all accounts gone from bad to worse. . . . But the United States may find the Japanese navy rather an awkward customer to tackle, if a rupture occurs."

The German papers, however, suggest that there is some ethical difference between Hawaiian natives and Transvaal Boers, the former being a declining, the latter a rising race.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A UNIQUE tribute to that faithful friend of the soldier—the horse—is planned by the officers of the Japanese army. They have petitioned their Government to erect a memorial in honor of the horses which helped to win the Japanese victories in the late war. It is thought that this silent witness of the usefulness of our equine friends will encourage patriotic men to bestow greater attention to horse-breeding.

IT is now pretty certain that the French army will receive commanders with a rank befitting their station. The present custom of appointing generals of divisions to the command of army corps and armies has a bad effect upon discipline. The generals who, for the time being, are placed under the command of an officer of their own rank, are unwilling to obey orders. "It is this want of unity, by which incapable officers can successfully oppose their chief, which caused our defeat in 1870," says the *Soleil*, Paris. "Let us look the facts in the face. If we had better officers, our chances would have been better. At the battle of Rezonville 136,000 Frenchmen, with 364 cannons and 66 machine guns, failed to beat 91,000 Germans, with only 222 guns. Similar conditions prevailed before Paris, on the Doubs, and other places. Let us appoint good men and give them full power."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GETTING OUT A NEWSPAPER IN JAPAN.

THE journalists' life is not one of unruffled peace in any part of the world; but the Japanese journalist has troubles of his own of which his American and European brethren know nothing. There is, to begin with, the language, and then there is the censor. This functionary is arbitrary and abrupt, but he is scrupulously polite. His order to an offending editor will read as follows: "Deign honorably to cease honorably publishing august paper. Honorable editor, honorable publisher, honorable chief printer, deign honorably to enter august jail."

We quote from an article in *The Evening Post* (May 8) dated at Tokyo, but not signed:

"When a paper has been suspended the first intimation the public has of the fact is the quiet in the composing-room. Few places in the world where regular business is carried on are noisier than a Japanese composing-room. The amount of noise therein is determined only by the cubic capacity of the apartment. If it is a larger room there is more noise, if smaller there is less, but in working hours it is always chock-full. The confusion at the tower of Babel is there vividly suggested every day. For the ordinary Tokyo paper there will be at least twenty men and boys marching about, each yelling at the top of his voice. There seems neither head nor tail to this confusion, but, nevertheless, each of these screeching people has an object at which he looks intently while he parades about. This object is a 'line' or stick of Japanese characters, for which he must find the appropriate types. It is something of a job to find all these, for to print even a four-page paper in Japan upward of five thousand different characters are used. These require many fonts, which are crowded into a small space, that there may be as little traveling as possible.

"The 'devil' goes about these fonts with a waltzing motion, there are so many corners to turn, and always with his eyes fixed on his stick, as tho it were a sacred relic. Indeed, to the stranger in the street below who looked up through the long windows, which reach from floor to ceiling, it might seem that a religious dance was going on, and that the devotees were wrought well up to the frenzy point.

"On going up inside one finds an old man sitting in a corner reading copy and cutting it into strips with what looks at first glance like a pair of sugar-tongs, but what is really shears. As each slip falls, a 'devil' grabs it and starts off on his pilgrimage, singing at the top of his voice the names of the characters he seeks. He has to pronounce the name of each character aloud in order to know what it is, for he understands by hearing rather than by seeing, and his own paper would be unintelligible to him unless he read out loud. As all the other imps yell also, he has to be vociferous in order to hear himself. When he has collected the types for all the characters on his slip he gives them to the head compositor, a learned man with goggles, who puts in the particles and the connecting words and hands the completed form to a pair of proofreaders, one of whom sings them to the other. As soon as the proof is ready, the paper is made up, all hind side before it would seem to a foreigner. The reading lines are perpendicular and the columns run across the page from right to left, the first column beginning at the upper right-hand corner of what in an American paper would be the last page.

"There are no headlines nor any display advertisements. The paper consists generally of a leading article, a lot of news items, more or less untrustworthy, a jumble of advertisements, sometimes printed on the margin of the sheet, and a section of a continued story. There is almost no telegraphic news and little correspondence, either local or foreign. Occasionally a student who is studying abroad will send a letter, but not one of the 640 papers and periodicals now published in the Empire maintains a regular correspondent anywhere, not even in the large Japanese cities. The news department is as largely 'fake' as it is in any of our issues of the 'new journalism,' but it is the leaders, after all, that make one wonder why the paper is published. With the sharp red pencil of the censor pointing at him, ready to be thrust into him behind his back at any moment, the editor has evolved into a man skilled in the act of saying nothing, or, at least, what reads like nothing to the uninitiated. He is a marvel at *double entendre*. But with all his cleverness he is caught so often that he has become inventive and has devised artifices whereby he has hoped to escape. The most successful of these was the dummy, or 'prison editor,' as he was known in the Oriental sanctum. This functionary had an easy time. He had nothing to do on the paper, never wrote a line, but when those who did write said anything which the censor judged might mean something, and the paper was suspended, the prison editor stepped forward, bowed low, and said, 'What augustly must be, probably augustly must be.' Then he trotted off to prison. This scheme worked well for a long time, but after a while the censor demanded that the principal three men connected with the paper should go to the 'honorable jail.' Three dummies were more that any paper could afford to maintain, and so there are no proxies now."

HOW GEORGE KENNAN OVERCAME HIS TIMIDITY.

COURAGE and strength of will are said to be conspicuous qualities of George Kennan, the explorer, writer, and lecturer. But it was not always so. As a boy he had a nervous, imaginative temperament, and was tortured by the suspicion that he lacked "nerve." Brooding over the subject increased his timidity until he began in desperation to do foolhardy things just to reassure himself, such as walking around a six-inch coping five stories above the ground, and sitting alone in a graveyard in the middle of the night. But the result was not satisfactory. How he cured himself finally was told by him to Kenyon West, who repeats the story in *The Atlantic Monthly* (May), as follows:

"At last, when I was seventeen or eighteen years of age, I went to Cincinnati as a telegraph operator. I had become so morbid and miserable by that time that I said one day, 'I'm going to put an end to this state of affairs here and now. If I'm afraid of anything, I'll conquer my fear of it or die. If I'm a coward I might as well be dead, because I can never feel any self-respect or have any happiness in life; and I'd rather get killed trying to do something that I'm afraid to do than to live in this way.' I was at that time working at night, and had to go home from the office between midnight and four o'clock A.M. It was during the Civil War, and Cincinnati was a more lawless city than it has ever been since. Street robberies and murders were of daily occurrence, and all of the 'night men' in our office carried weapons as a matter of course. I bought a revolver, and commenced a course of experiments upon myself. When I finished my night work at the office, instead of going directly home through well-lighted and police-patrolled streets, I directed my steps to the slums and explored the worst haunts of vice and crime in the city. If there was a dark, narrow, cut-throat alley down by the river that I felt afraid to go through at that hour of the night, I clenched my teeth, cocked my revolver, and went through it—sometimes twice in succession. If I read in the morning papers that a man had been robbed or murdered on a certain street, I went to that street the next night. I explored the dark river-banks, hung around low drinking-dives and the resorts of thieves and other criminals, and made it an invariable rule to do at all hazards the thing that I thought I might be afraid to do. Of course I had all sorts of experiences and adventures. One night I saw a man attacked by highwaymen and knocked down with a slung-shot, just across the street. I ran to his assistance, frightened away the robbers, and picked him up from the gutter in a state of unconsciousness. Another night, after two o'clock, I saw a man's throat cut, down by the river—and a ghastly sight it was; but altho somewhat shaken, I did not become faint or sick. Every time I went through a street that I believed to be dangerous, or had any startling experience, I felt an accession of self-respect.

"In less than three months I had satisfied myself that while I did feel fear, I was not so much daunted by any undertaking but I could do it if I willed to do it, and then I began to feel better.

"Not long after this I went on my first expedition to Siberia, and there, in almost daily struggles with difficulties, dangers, and sufferings of all sorts, I finally lost the fear of being afraid

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which had poisoned the happiness of my boyhood. It has never troubled me, I think, since the fall of 1867, when I was blown out to sea one cold and pitch-dark night in a dismasted and sinking sailboat, in a heavy offshore gale, without a swallow of water or a mouthful of food. I faced then for about four hours what seemed to be certain death, but I was steady, calm, and under perfect self-control."

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF JOHN BROWN.

COL. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, as is well known, played an active part in the anti-slavery struggle and was brought into personal contact with John Brown upon several occasions. In his "Cheerful Yesterdays," running in *The Atlantic Monthly*, he gives us the benefit of his personal impressions about the man and an insight into his purposes when he began to plan his raid upon Virginia. We quote from *The Atlantic* for May Colonel Higginson's description of Brown as he appeared in March, 1858:

"I saw before me a man whose mere appearance and bearing refuted in advance some of the strange perversions which have found their way into many books, and which have often wholly missed the type to which he belonged. In his thin, worn, resolute face there were the signs of a fire which might wear him out, and practically did so, but nothing of pettiness or baseness; and his talk was calm, persuasive, and coherent. He was simply a high-minded, unselfish, belated Covenanter; a man whom Sir Walter Scott might have drawn, but whom such writers as Nicolay and Hay, for instance, have utterly failed to delineate. To describe him in their words as 'clean but coarse' is curiously wide of the mark; he had no more of coarseness than was to be found in Habakkuk Mucklewrath or in George Eliot's Adam Bede; he had, on the contrary, that religious elevation which is itself a kind of refinement—the quality one may see expressed in many a venerable Quaker face at yearly meeting. Coarseness absolutely repelled him; he was so strict as to the demeanor of his men that his band was always kept small, while that of Lane was large; he had little humor, and none of the humorist's temptation toward questionable conversation. Again, to call him 'ambitious to irritation,' in the words of the same authors, is equally wide of the mark. I saw him afterward deeply disappointed and thwarted, and this long before his final failure, but never could find in him a trace of mere ambition; he lived, as he finally died, absolutely absorbed in one idea; and it is as a pure enthusiast—fanatic, if you please—that he is to be judged. His belief was that an all-seeing God created the Alleghany Mountains from all eternity as the predestined refuge for a body of fugitive slaves. He had traversed those mountains in his youth, as a surveyor, and knew points which could be held by a hundred men against a thousand; he showed me rough charts of some of those localities and plans of connected mountain fortresses which he had devised.

"Of grand tactics and strategy Brown knew as little as Garibaldi; but he had studied guerrilla warfare for himself in books, as well as in Europe, and had for a preceptor Hugh Forbes, an Englishman who had been a Garibaldian soldier. Brown's plan was simply to penetrate Virginia with a few comrades, to keep utterly clear of all attempt to create slave insurrection, but to get together bands and families of fugitive slaves, and then be guided by events. If he could establish them permanently in those fastnesses, like the Maroons of Jamaica and Surinam, so much the better; if not, he would make a break from time to time, and take parties to Canada, by paths already familiar to him. All this he explained to me and others, plainly and calmly, and there was nothing in it that we considered either objectionable or impracticable; so that his friends in Boston—Theodore Parker, Howe, Stearns, Sanborn, and myself—were ready to cooperate in his plan as thus limited. Of the wider organization and membership afterward formed by him in Canada we of course knew nothing, nor could we foresee the imprudence which finally perverted the attack into a defeat."

Concerning Brown's wife Colonel Higginson says:

"I have never in my life been in contact with a nature more dignified and noble; a Roman matron touched with the finer element of Christianity. She told me that this plan [the Virginia raid] had occupied her husband's thoughts and prayers for twenty years. . . . When, the next day, I had to put into her hands, in the railway-car, the newspaper containing his death-warrant, she bent her head for a few moments on the back of the seat before us, and then lifted it again unchanged."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"Germany's Greatest Living Man of Letters"—a Correction.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

There is a curious error on page 759 of THE DIGEST (April 24) that ought not to go unchallenged. The heading "Germany's Greatest Living Man of Letters" is doubly misleading. The editor need go no further than the "Standard Dictionary" (where, however, the name is misspelled) to learn that Gottfried Keller was Swiss, and that he is not "living" in the ordinary sense, as he died and was "cremated" in 1890.

GRINNELL, IOWA. J. S. NALLEN.

Queer Eyes in Queer Places.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

The article in THE DIGEST of May 1, "Queer Eyes in Queer Places," especially the statement that "the cyclopean eye exists to-day in the brains of men in a rudimentary form," called to mind that in 1868 I saw in Lee County, Tex., a year-old steer with three eyes. The third eye was in the middle of the forehead close up to the horns. It was apparently a perfect eye about the same size as the other eyes. The opening of the lids was narrow, so that only a small part of the ball could be seen. Perhaps it was partly in consequence of this that the eye had a bright and what one might call a knowing look that the other eyes had not. The third eye was not the only queer thing about the animal; it had also a third horn. This third horn grew from the top of the head midway between the others. It was straight and pointed nearly directly upwards—a slight inclination forwards only. It was very thick for its length—about six inches long and nearly if not quite three inches in diameter at the base. The animal was active, and had apparently nothing else abnormal about it. Has any one discovered a rudimentary third eye or horn in the heads of cattle?

VALLEY MILLS, TEX. L. TENNEY.

Harnack's Chronology.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Inasmuch as your issue of May 1 indicates the prevalence of strangely exaggerated estimates of the discrepancies in chronology between the two great streams of German *Neutestamentliche Kritik*, it can hardly fail to interest your readers to ascertain the exact difference between high-water and low-water marks in dating the main New-Testament writings. For the former Harnack, of course is taken: for the latter, Volkmar, "the critic of critics," the most acute and radical of all the disciples of Baur, with the single exception of Holsten. Volkmar's dates are taken from his compendious work "Marcus" (1876). Here are the extreme measurements from tip to tip of the wings of the German critical eagle:

	Volkmar.	Harnack.	Difference.
Galatians	A.D. 55	50–53	2–5
Corinthians	59	53	6
Romans	60	54	6
We—sections in Acts	65		
Revelation	68	68, 93–96	0, 25–28
Mark	73	65–70	3–8
Luke	c.100	78–93	7–22
Acts	103	80–93	10–23
Matthew	110	70–75	35–40
Hebrews	118	81–96	22–37
John	155	80–110	45–75
II. Peter	175	160–175	0–15

Differences of 5 to 15 years are worth fighting over in a German *Zeit-* or *Streit-Schrift*, but they have little other importance. The discrepancy in dating *Revelation* is more apparent than real. Harnack follows his ingenious pupil, Vischer, in dissecting the mysterious book into a Jewish Apocalypse and a Christian interpolation or revision (see his footnote, p. 675). The Jewish original, he holds, with Volkmar, was written A.D. 68, under Nero (p. 245), the Christian additions were made, he thinks, by *John the Presbyter*, under Domitian, A.D. 93–96 (see p. 679). The difference of 35–40 years in case of Matthew seems at first sight considerable; but it is the completed Matthew (or *Nach-Matthäus*) that Volkmar refers to A.D. 110, while Harnack holds there were "later additions" (*spätere Zusätze*) to the kernel of Matthew (or *Ur-Matthäus*) which he assigns to A.D. 70–75. Harnack places Hebrews a generation earlier than does Volkmar, but still nearly a generation after the death of Paul (A.D. 64). The divergence is most notable in case of the Fourth Gospel, the hinge of criticism. Volkmar dates it with great confidence, A.D. 155, but Harnack holds it was composed not later than A.D. 110, most probably after A.D. 96, possibly as early as A.D. 80, tho *not ascribed to the Apostle* till about Volkmar's date. Between 110 and 120 has been the favorite date with Baurians, both Old and New Tübingen. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM BENJAMIN SMITH,
Professor of Mathematics.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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[Mr. Sparrow is of the firm A. B. Sparrow & Co., publishers of Directories in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.]

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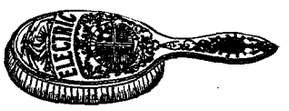

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Trade reports indicate little revival of business. *Bradstreet's* says: "The unexpected falling-off in the request for staple goods within a month results in a period of comparative calm at a time when a general revival in demand had been looked for." *Dun's Review* concludes that "men feel that present conditions are only temporary, altho they tend to prevent immediate improvement in general trade and hinder immediate investments."

Conditions of Trade.—"Wool is in less demand and is weaker, altho it is between seasons with some textile manufacturers. The movement of cotton fabrics continues disappointing, and the outlook is for further restriction of production, as it requires concessions to sell goods. Print cloths are quoted lower, but the most conspicuous changes in prices are those for pig iron and steel billets, which are now the lowest on record. Among leading articles for which quotations are unchanged are coffee, petroleum, anthracite coal, and lumber. The advance for tea is based upon tariff proposals, and that for cotton on the lookout for reduced acreage, but higher prices for nearly all cereals are not the outcome of discoveries or new conditions. Wholesalers report that the volume of business consists of filling-in orders, even Chicago not claiming more than to have held its own in volume of goods distributed. Interior merchants continue to buy for nearby wants only, and in many directions farmers are too busy with field work to supply their wants at the country stores. The continued subsidence of the floods in the lower Mississippi River valley has encouraged wholesale merchants in that region; grocers report an unusually large distribution of canned goods West and Southwest, and the extreme depression in pig iron prices is followed by large Western purchases. Wholesale dealers announce an increased demand for groceries and hardware at Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Memphis."—*Bradstreet's, May 15.*

"Speculators have enjoyed an advance in wheat, corn, cotton, and some other products, tho obliged to sell wool and sugar at lower figures in order to realize. Stocks have advanced 7 cents per $100 and trust stocks lost 38 cents, without enough demand to constitute a market. Imports of merchandise, $18,382,019 for the week at New York alone, are 94 per cent. larger than a year ago, making the increase 47 per cent. for the past six weeks, and have affected the exchange markets and helped further shipments of gold, which amount for the week to $2,750,000, but are practically balanced by receipts from the interior, and cause no serious apprehension of financial disturbance."—*Dun's Review, May 15.*

Railroads and Finance.—"In movements of traffic there is nothing unusual. The clearing-house exchanges are 1.9 per cent. smaller than last year, and 19 per cent. smaller than in 1892, and in view of the decline in prices, this is by no means a disheartening change. In railroad earnings the decline has been only .3 per cent. for April, and 4.1 per cent. compared with 1892, and for May thus far returns are slightly better, showing an increase of .5 per cent. over last year, while Eastbound traffic at Chicago is about 7.9 per cent. less than is 1892. Railroad stocks show the same steadiness which has characterized the market of late, but securities of actual value appear to be largely in the hands of men who do not drop them for nothing."—*Dun's Review, May 15.*

Business failures for the week: *Bradstreet's*, 251; 228 last week, 265 in 1896. *Dun's Review*, 264, against 224 last year.

In **Canada.**—"General trade at Montreal has been checked by the provincial election, and tariff changes have demoralized prices of some articles of Canadian manufacture. There is a fair trade with Toronto wholesale dealers in dry-goods and groceries, the latter going to mining camps at the Northwest. Ontario farmers are busy seeding. The season is backward at Nova Scotia. General trade is dull at St. John, N. B., where shipments of lumber have decreased. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax aggregate $22,267,341, compared with $21,212,000 last week, and with $20,627,000 in the week a year ago. There are 31 failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against 39 last week, 34 in the week a year ago, 28 two years ago, and as contrasted with 25 in the like week of 1894." [*Dun's Review:* 31 against 33 last year.]—*Bradstreet's, May 15.*

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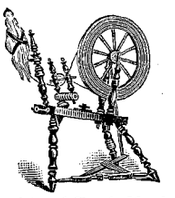

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Current Events.

Monday, May 10.

Reported terms of Greco-Turkish settlement are: Turkish demands: an indemnity of $45,000,000, a rearrangement of the Greek frontier, cession of the Greek fleet to Turkey, and the settlement of the Cretan question. Note of the powers to Greece: Upon a formal declaration by Greece that she will recall her troops and agree to such an autonomous *régime* for Crete as the powers in their wisdom shall deem best, and accept unreservedly the counsels of the powers, they will intervene in the interests of peace. . . . The Brussels exposition is opened.

The Senate considers Mr. Morgan's Cuban resolution; committee assignments are published. . . . The House discusses the amended sunday civil appropriation bill. . . . The United States Supreme Court declares the Berliner (Bell) telephone patent valid; petition for rehearing of the trans-Missouri Freight Association case is denied. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission hears complaints regarding differential railroad rates in Philadelphia. . . . Electrical power is sucessfully used on the New England Railroad between New Britain and Hartford, Conn.

Tuesday, May 11.

Greece accepts the offer of the powers for mediation; Turkey's war expenses are estimated at $25,000,000. . . . The Danish cabinet resigns; ex-Premier Estrup is summoned to form a new one. . . . The revolution in Honduras ends. Liberals win Quebec elections.

The Senate continues debate on the Morgan Cuban resolution. . . . The House votes not to concur in Senate amendments to the sundry civil bill nullifying Mr. Cleveland's forest reserve order and providing for improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. . . . President McKinley names Albion W. Tourgée, of New York, consul to Bordeaux, France. . . . The Illinois Supreme Court decides the inheritance tax law constitutional. . . . Conventions: Supreme Council American Protective Association, Washington; Railroad Commissioners, St. Louis; American Medico-Psychological Association, Baltimore.

Wednesday, May 12.

The powers propose to the Porte an armistice between Turkey and Greece; Greek war-vessels capture a Turkish steamer. . . . The Transvaal Government replies to Great Britain's ultimatum. . . . W. J. Calhoun, special American commissioner, arrives at Havana.

In the Senate (alone in session) Mr. Allen's resolution requiring broker Chapman to purge himself of contempt went over. . . . The Illinois legislature defeats the Humphrey street-railway bills. . . . The President nominates Brigadier James W. Forsyth, United States Army, to be major-general. . . . Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, signs a direct inheritance tax bill. . . . Conventions: Railway Conductors, Los Angeles, Cal.; Supreme Council Catholic Knights of America, Mobile, Ala.

Thursday, May 13.

The foreign ambassadors at Constantinople renew their proposal of an armistice between Turkey and Greece. . . . The Countess Castellane will give a million francs for a building in Paris to be devoted to charitable purposes. . . . Spanish successes are claimed in Cuba and the Philippines. . . . British bimetalists at a meeting in London report favorable indications of international agreement.

In the Senate Mr. Allen's resolution relative to broker Chapman is referred; Mr. Aldrich announces May 24 for opening tariff debate. . . . The House passes the Indian appropriation bill. . . . The Senate sub-committee on foreign relations reports much distress among Americans in Cuba. . . . The International Postal Congress abandons the project for a universal postage stamp. . . . The steel beam pool is dissolved at Philadelphia.

Friday, May 14.

Greeks and Turks fight at Griboro and Nicopolis. . . . Tom Mann, English labor agitator, is ordered out of France. . . . The wreck of a military train in Russia kills 102 men and injures 60 others.

The cabinet discusses the Cuban situation. . . . Stephen R. Mallory (Dem.) is elected United States Senator from Florida to succeed Senator Call.

Saturday, May 15.

Turkish cavalry appear before Domokos, the Greek position; Prevesa offers to surrender to Greeks. . . . Havana suffers from depreciated currency.

President McKinley speaks and reviews a parade at the unveiling of the Washington monument erected by the Society of the Cincinnati, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. . . . Judge Gibbons, Chicago, decides that the American Tobacco Company is an illegal corporation. . . . Governor Black signs new civil service bill for New York State.

Sunday, May 16.

The Porte declines to grant an armistice until these conditions are accepted: The annexation of Thessaly, an indemnity of £10,000,000 Turkish, and the abolition of the capitulations; the powers, it is expected, will not accede to the retrocession of Thessaly.

The Cleveland and Washington National League teams are arrested in Cleveland for playing baseball on Sunday. . . . East-side New York tailors go on strike.

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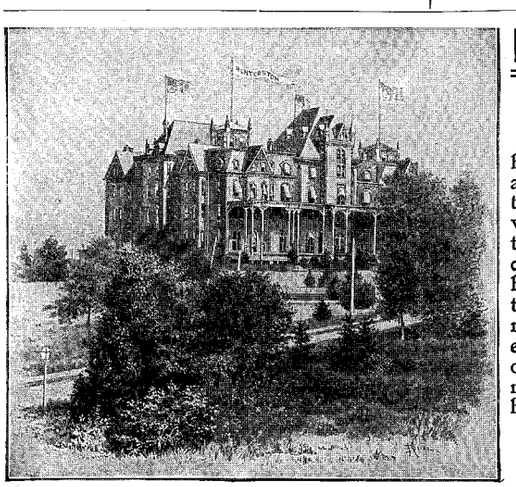

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CHESS.

All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 203.

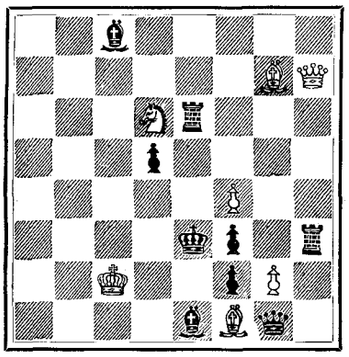
NO. 4, PROBLEM-SOLVING TOURNEY.

By Dr. W. R. I. Dalton.

Respectfully Dedicated to "M. W. H.," University of Virginia.

Black—Nine Pieces.

K on K 6; Q on K Kt 8; Bs on K 8, Q B sq; Rs on K 3, K R 6; Ps on K B 6 and 7, Q 4.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q B 2; Q on K R 7; Bs on K B sq, K Kt 7; Kt on Q 6; Ps on K B 4, K Kt 2.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 200.

1. R—Q Kt 4 / Q x Q	2. R—Q 2, mate
1. ..... / Q x R or—Kt 8	2. B x Kt, mate
1. ..... / Kt—K 6	2. Q—B 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt—K 4	2. R—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 7	2. B—R 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt—R 5	2. P—B 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 5	2. R—Kt 5, mate
1. ..... / B—K 3	2. B—K 4, mate
1. ..... / B—B 2	2. Q x B, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; W. H. Cobb, Newton Center, Mass.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; M. A. S., Easton, Pa.; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hacket, Ark.; the Rev. A. Taylor, Fair Haven, Vt.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; Dr. J. B. Trowbridge, Hayward, Wis.; H. J. Hutson, Fruitland, N. Y.

The Rev. John Gibson, Norwood, Ont., sends solution of 191.

The Correspondence Tourney.

The Tourney has begun. Thirty-eight players are engaged in this battle at long range. There has been some dissatisfaction expressed concerning the Rule which calls for the discontinuance of a loser. It is urged that this does not give the players an opportunity to test their strength; and that a game might be lost to an inferior player, thereby disqualifying the one losing it, when he might not lose another game if he were permitted to remain in the contest. We believe that these objections to the Rule are valid, and we are willing to make any conditions that will meet with the approval of the contestants. Only one suggestion has been offered; each player should play five or more games simultaneously. We fear that the players are not willing, or are not able, to do this. Only one other plan is feasible; the Tournament plan of each player playing every other one. As there are eight players in the First Class, twenty in the Second Class, and ten in the Third Class, this arrangement would demand a very long time. Let us hear from those interested.

The United States Championship Match.

SIXTEENTH GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 B—Q 2 (c)	Kt—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 R—K 4	P—K R 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	18 P-KB4 (d)	Kt—Kt 3
4 Castles	Kt x P	19 R—Kt 4	Kt—Q 5
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3	20 P—B 5 (e)	Kt x K B P
6 B—R 4	P—K 5	21 R—K B sq	P—Q B 3 (f)
7 R—K sq	B—K 2	22 Kt—B 3	Q—Kt 3 ch
8 Kt—K 5	Castles	23 K—R sq	Q—B 4 (g)
9 Kt—Q B 3	B—B 3 (a)	24 Q—R 3 (h)	Kt (B 4)—K 2
10 B—B 4	Kt—B 4	25 Kt—K 4	B x R
11 R x P (b)	Kt (B 4) x P	26 Q x B	P—B 4 (i)
12 Kt—Kt 4	Kt—K 3	27 B—Kt 3 ch	K—R sq
13 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt	28 Q x Kt	P x Kt (k)
14 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q sq	Resigns.	
15 Q—R 5	P—Q 3		

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) The sixth game of the match shows the same opening moves. On his ninth turn, however, Black played Kt—B 4. The move adopted in the present game seems to be an improvement. White, at least, is prevented from B—K 3 play, guarding the Q P. Black, with his B—B 3 move, threatens Kt x Kt, followed by B x P. If White answers B—B 4, as is the case in the present game, Black continues with better advantage, Kt—B 4, for there seems no proper way to guard the Q P. The position is a highly complicated one, and in all probability Mr. Pillsbury has analyzed pretty carefully the opening moves prior to adopting this line of play of this game.

(b) This move hardly seems satisfactory, for Black captures the Q P, relieving to some extent his position. Of course, Black's only reply is Kt (B 4) x P. Had he played P—Q 4, White would have answered Kt x Kt, followed by B x P and B x R, coming out a Pawn ahead. Since R x P does not guard the Q P, it would seem that Kt x P, followed eventually by Kt x Kt, Kt x B ch, and B x P, was a preferable continuation. Another play White had at his disposal was Kt—Q 5, threatening Kt x Kt, followed by Kt x B P. The move selected leads also to a powerful attack, yet is hardly as satisfactory as Kt x P or Kt—Q 5. Probably White overlooked the Kt (B 4) x P reply.

(c) B—Kt 3 could not be played on account of Q—Kt 4 forcing exchange of Queens. White might have played R—Q sq, but it is doubtful whether it was any better than the move selected.

(d) B x P looked quite promising, but it would have caused immediate loss for White. Black, by answering P—K Kt 3, forces away the Queen, winning the Rook. The move selected has the disadvantage of closing in the Rook. It seems R—K sq was a more conservative play, and probably better.

(e) The sacrifice of an additional Pawn was hardly sound. White, it seems, tried to force the attack at all hazards. Had he played R—Kt 3, Black might have answered P—Q B 3, followed by Q—R 5, exchanging Queens and remaining a Pawn ahead. Probably White gave up the Pawn to avoid this continuation.

(f) A powerful move, which forces back the White Kt, and also opens the Q Kt 3 square for the Black Queen, enabling him to start a counter attack.

(g) Threatening Kt—Kt 6 ch, winning the Queen.

(h) Kt—K 4 looks powerful, but it would have lost the exchange. Black would have continued as follows: 24 Kt—K 4, Kt—Kt 6 ch; 25 Kt x Kt, Q x Q; 26 Kt x Q, B x R. The move selected, however, was not any better, nor had White a satisfactory defense at this stage of the game.

(i) Splendid play, which secures a quick win for Black. He not only forces the exchange of Queens, but also wins a piece, no matter what continuation White selects.

(k) The final stroke, which causes White to surrender. His Queen is attacked, and Black also threatens R x R mate. Even should White play R x R ch, Black answers R x R, still threatening R—B 8 mate, which White can not stop without losing the Queen. Had Black played Kt x Q instead of P x Kt, he would have remained an exchange ahead, but it would not have won as quickly as the text move.

ERRATUM.

The 6th move in the 13th game should be R—B sq.

Chess-Nuts.

Mrs. Harriet Worrall will represent the Ladies' International Congress in London.

Mr. T. F. Lawrence is the champion of the City of London Chess-Club. The Club has a membership of 427.

The Tschigorin-Schiffers match is a one-sided affair thus far. The latest score is 5 to 1 in favor of Tschigorin.

The next event of special interest is the cable match between the M.P's and the M.C's. The date is fixed for May 25. Arthur Walter of the London *Times* has offered a handsome trophy. Pillsbury is coaching the Congressional team.

There is to be a great meeting of masters in Berlin in July. While Lasker and Steinitz will not be there, all the other big guns are expected to be present, and the United States will be represented, and represented well, by Champion Pillsbury.

Max Judd, Consul-General to Vienna, who for a long time was in the front rank of American players, has expressed a desire to try for the United States championship. If he and Pillsbury can be brought together, there will be some fine play.

The Wochenschach gives the records of the four great masters, Andersen, Paulsen, Morphy, and Zukertort as follows: Andersen won 172 match games; lost 97; drew 36. Paulsen won 137 match games; lost 89; drew 67. Morphy won 35 match games; lost 8, drew 9. Zukertort won 151 match games; lost 82; drew 85.

America has been for a long time without any Chess literature other than the Chess-columns in several dailies and weeklies. Now comes *The American Chess Magazine*, asking for the support of every lover of Caissa. With Hymes, Pillsbury, Showalter, and Teed on the editorial staff, it promises great things. At the time of going to press we have not received the first number, and hence cannot speak from actual knowledge of its merits. We hope, however, that all that it promises will be fulfilled; and that it will receive a patronage not only sufficient to keep it alive, but also to give it a permanence in the Chess-world. It is published by W. Borsodi, 5 Beekman Street, New York city. Subscription, $3 a year; single number 25 cents.

PERSONALS.

IN the course of an address at the recent unveiling of the Confederate monument at Dallas, Tex., Judge Reagan took occasion to defend Jefferson Davis from the charge of being self-willed, imperious, and stubborn. "More than four years of constant contact with him as a member of his cabinet," he said, "enables me to say that this was a great mistake. His habit was, when he took up a public question on which he had to act, to exhaust all available sources of information on it before coming to a conclusion, alway consulting freely with the members of his cabinet, and with others who might be able to give him information. After doing this and reaching his conclusion, the matter was settled with him, unless the presentation of new facts required further consideration." —*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

EX-GOVERNOR PORTER AS A FUGITIVE.—"The recent death of ex-Governor [Albert G.] Porter of Indiana recalls an incident in his youthful career which at the time attracted national attention," says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*. "He was a native of Lawrenceburg, and while a student at Hanover College an 'underground station' was established at Madison for the benefit of runaway slaves who were making their way to Canada. One colored boy was arrested and lodged in jail, and through connivance with fellow students and being of the same build, even having dark, curly hair, Porter blackened himself, dressed himself in the fugitive's clothes and took his place in the cell, while the colored boy hastened away in Porter's clothing. The next morning the court ordered the supposed fugitive brought forward for identification, only to find that the authorities had been neatly trapped. Instead of the slave young Porter occupied the cell, looking natty and neat, having washed off his burnt cork and otherwise cleansed himself. The trick aroused intense excitement, and the sympathizers with slavery threatened all sorts of revenge; but no prosecution ever came of it."

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